

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2156.—VOL. LXXVII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.





BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Elstead, Godalming, the wife of Charles L. N. Ingram, Esq., of a son.  
On the 19th inst., at Cockglode, Notts, Mrs. Cecil Foljambe, a daughter.  
On the 15th inst., at Greystoke Castle, Cumberland, the Lady Mabel Howard, of a son.  
On the 17th inst., the Hon. Mrs. Charles E. Barnett, of a son.  
On the 20th inst., the wife of Sir Sherston Baker, Bart., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.  
On the 14th inst., at 24, Roland-gardens, S.W., Lady Monteagle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Monkstown Church, in the county of Dublin, by the Rev. H. J. Gillespie, Rector of Dunkerrin (brother of the bride), assisted by the Rev. F. F. Carmichael, LL.D., John Trevor Fox, M.A., eldest son of William Beer Fox, Esq., of Lake Park, Roundwood, in the county of Wicklow, to Josephine Ellinor Gillespie, youngest daughter of the late Henry Richard Gillespie, Esq.  
On the 16th inst., by the Lord Primate of Ireland, assisted by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Clogher, Cecil Lister Kaye, Esq., second son of Lister Lister Kaye, Esq., and Lady Caroline Lister Kaye, to Lady Beatrice Adelaide Pelham Clinton, eldest daughter of the sixth Duke of Newcastle.  
On the 20th inst., in the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, William Wilson, Esq., 41, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to Lady Ida Hope, second daughter of the late Earl of Fife.

DEATHS.

On the 19th ult., at Georgetown, Demerara, Margaret Catherine, the beloved wife of John B. Craig.  
On the 17th inst., at Leversdown, Bridgwater, Anne, widow of Sir William Henry Cooper, Bart., of Chilton Lodge, Hungerford, and daughter of the late Colonel Kemys-Tynte, M.P., of Halswell, Somerset.  
(In Memoriam.) On Sept. 22, 1879, at Bordeaux, en route for Biarritz, James Carter Sharp, Esq., of 24, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. Interred at Norwood Cemetery.  
On the 14th inst., at his residence, The Muirshiel, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, Lord Francis Conyngham.  
On the 14th inst., the Hon. Alfred Hood, aged 34.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 2.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 26.	
Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Moon's last quarter, 11.9 a.m. Morning Lessons: Jer. xxxvi.; Gal. iv., 21-v. 13. Evening Lessons: Ezek. ii. xiii. 1-17; Luke ii. 21. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Reginald W. Thompson, Assistant Chaplain.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. H. Thomas, Vicar of Hillingdon; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. J. Duncan, Secretary of the National Society. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
MONDAY, SEPT. 27.	
The Australian Cricketers against the Players of England, Crystal Palace (three days). Weymouth Athletic Sports.	
TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.	
Opening of the Church Congress, Leicester (four days), address by the Bishop of Peterborough. Newmarket Races.	Sermons at St. Martin's, by the Archbishop of York and the Dean of Llandaff. Thirk Dog Trials (two days).
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.	
St. Michael and All Angels. Michaelmas Day. Cornwall County Horse Fair.	Hemel Hempstead Poultry Show (two days). Election of Lord Mayor of London.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.	
Abergavenny Horse and Agricultural Association Show.	Royal Toxophilite Society, Extra Target, 2 p.m.
FRIDAY, OCT. 1.	
Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins. National Gallery closed. Pheasant Shooting begins. British Museum closed for a week. Sir Josiah Mason's Science College, Birmingham, opened. Introductory lecture by Professor Huxley. North-Western Counties Sheep Dogs Trials, Ulverstone.	Hospital Medical Schools opened: St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, London, Charing Cross, St. Thomas's (address by Dr. Ord, 3 p.m.), St. George's (Dr. Carafy, 4 p.m.), King's College (Dr. G. Johnson, 4 p.m.), Westminster (Dr. Donkin), St. Mary's (Mr. Walter Pye, 3 p.m.), Veterinary College (Professor Tuson, 1 p.m.).
SATURDAY, OCT. 2.	
Photographic Society, conversation, 8 p.m. London Athletic Club.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, from 10 a.m. next morning.	Inches.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.			
Sept. 12	29.638	59.2	52.7	80	9	68.1	52.4	WSW. SSW.	205		0.490	
13	29.702	56.1	47.1	73	6	64.7	51.4	S. S.W. W.	180		0.135	
14	29.410	54.2	53.2	96	9	64.3	47.5	SW. SSE. S.	205		1.140	
15	29.294	54.4	49.2	84	9	63.6	53.5	S. W.	207		0.500	
16	29.587	57.6	49.6	76	7	64.8	51.9	W. NNE. E.	220		0.005	
17	29.852	57.0	49.5	77	8	64.6	51.7	N. NNW. W.	152		0.225	
18	29.680	54.2	48.4	82	8	64.6	49.5	SW SSW. WSW.	360		0.110	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.661	29.641	29.563	29.281	29.492	29.832	29.679
Temperature of Air	61.2	60.4	57.2	55.0	60.7	61.1	57.0
Temperature of Evaporation	57.0	55.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	50.4	54.0
Direction of Wind	SW.	W.	S.	W.	NNE.	NNW.	SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
6 15	6 40	7 7	7 40	8 20	8 9	9 32	10 30	11 5	11 37	—	0 3	2 0	4 47

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Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

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TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

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NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.  
FARES.—London to Paris and Back First Class .. £2 15 0 .. Second Class .. £1 19 0  
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HAYRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every weekday from Victoria and London Bridge as above.  
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.  
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

**TICKETS and every information at the Brighton**  
Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.  
J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

**GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.**  
TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and CHEAP SATURDAY TO MONDAY RETURN TICKETS are now issued to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Southwold, Aldborough, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Hunstanton. For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-tables.  
London, September, 1880.  
WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

**SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE**  
of COUNCIL on EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.  
NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL.  
FORTY LECTURES on the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT of ORNAMENTAL ART, with special reference to Aesthetics, and the General Courses given during the last two Sessions, will be delivered by Dr. G. G. ZEPPELI, F.R.S.L., F.I.Hist.S., in the LECTURE THEATRE of the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, during the two Sessions, 1880 and 1881, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock, commencing TUESDAY, OCT. 12, 1880.  
The public will be admitted on payment of 10s. for each sessional course of twenty lectures, or 15s. for the complete annual course of forty lectures, or 1s. each lecture.

**PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES** on  
MINERALOGY, applied to GEOLOGY and the ARTS, at King's College. Two Courses are given, one on Saturday Mornings from 10.20 to 11.20, and the other on Thursday Evenings from Eight to Nine. The public are admitted on paying the College fees. The Lectures begin SATURDAY, OCT. 9, and terminate at Easter. They are illustrated by a large series of specimens, chiefly from his private collection. Persons unable to attend Public Lectures can have Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology of Professor Tennant at his residence, 140, Strand, W.C. Terms, 7s. for Lesson of one hour.

**LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.**  
This and Every Evening, at 8.30, will be presented the Legendary Drama of THE CORSIAN BROTHERS—Louis and Fabien del Franchi, Mr. Irving. Proceeded, at 7.30, by a New and Original Comedy, entitled BYGONES. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five, where seats can be booked either by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

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Success Every Evening. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at Three. Extraordinary and unprecedented Ovation. Each feature a sensation. The audience fairly boiling over with enthusiasm. HAVELY'S AMERICAN UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS. Forty Famous Performers. All the great features, new and novel. First Time. HAVELY'S WONDERFUL CIRCUS.

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**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT**  
will REOPEN for the AUTUMN SEASON on MONDAY, OCT. 4. A New First Part, and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, will be produced soon after the opening. St. George's Hall, Langham-place.

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of**  
divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE TROPHIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

A Ministerial Crisis in France has been, unhappily, of too frequent occurrence, since the permanent establishment of the Republic, to occasion much public surprise or disquietude. At the present moment there would seem to be, at least in the judgment of foreign onlookers, no sufficient ground in the internal affairs of France to warrant, far less to justify, the change that has been effected. The dislocating force which has riven in twain the Cabinet of M. de Freycinet appears, after a searching examination, to be personal rather than political—personal, at least, as regards its immediate direction, political remotely, if it be political at all, chiefly in reference to a somewhat far-off hereafter. A recent speech of the Prime Minister at Montauban supplied the pretext—we hesitate to say furnished the reason—of the conflict which has issued in the reconstruction of the Cabinet. A part of that speech related to the execution of what are called the March Decrees, and intimated an intention to hold it in suspense until the meeting, in due course, of the National Assembly. We are not aware that this purpose was seriously objected to in the first instance—at least, by M. de Freycinet's colleagues. It may have been regarded by some of them as an inopportune concession to the clerical representatives of the Church. For, although it gave up no State rights, it indicated a desire to wield them with caution and with some degree of indulgence. The Vatican is supposed to have approved of this purpose, and to have counselled the religious congregations—not, it is true, to seek the authorisation of the State for their continued existence and work, but to show, as far in principle as they could do, a complete practical submission to State authority, and a resolution to carry on their functions of prayer, teaching, and charity, quite apart from political designs. There needs not—nor, indeed, would it be decorous—to discuss in these columns the radical principle which should regulate the relations of State and Church. Suffice it to say, that no such principle was involved in the discussions, or the acts, terminating in M. de Freycinet's downfall. It is hardly expected, indeed, that the change of Ministry will lead to any important administrative change in regard to the immediate application of the March Decrees, or that, under the sanction of the new Cabinet, matters will go on, for some two or three months to come, or, at any rate, until the meeting of the Legislature, very differently from what they would have done if M. de Freycinet had continued at his post.

Internal policy, then, can hardly be held sufficient to account for what has taken place in Paris during the past week. The affairs of France were not troubled. The public mind was not disquieted. Trade, commerce, and agriculture were marching on their several ways, rejoicing in fair prospects of success. No external adversary threatened, even from afar, the peace of the country, upon which just now Frenchmen have wisely for their own interests, and for those of Europe, set their hearts. How, then, is the Crisis to be accounted for? Prevalent opinion, both in and out of France, attributes it to the influence of M. Gambetta. Prevalent opinion may, of course, be mistaken; but there can be no doubt of M. Gambetta's

paramount political power. His *fiat* is decisive. No Ministry has been able to act independently of him and continue to maintain its ground. M. de Freycinet ventured at Montauban to give expression to his independence as Premier of any controlling influence, and he has paid for it the same penalty as two of his predecessors had done. M. Gambetta has power, but he hesitates to associate it with responsibility. Such a position may be patriotically used, but it is highly dangerous. If France places almost unlimited confidence in him as a Statesman, he must, sooner or later, place confidence in France by accepting the constitutional headship of her Administration. We presume not to judge of his motives; we know not what they are. But we cannot be surprised, after his speech at Cherbourg, that many people, both at home and abroad, should identify them with a purpose that may hereafter fill the heart of Europe with disquietude, and inflict upon his own countrymen unmeasurable suffering.

If it be true, as his enemies impute to him, and as some of his professed friends ardently desire of him, that he is meditating for France "a policy of revenge;" if he is looking forward to the reconquest of Alsace and Lorraine; if every step that he takes is taken with a determination of ultimately measuring strength once again with the German Empire; it is to be feared, however far off may be the struggle, that the interval between now and then will be employed in the furtherance of any policy but such as the interests of humanity would require. Military ideas will, of necessity, continue to pervade the European Continent, and peace, such as it is, will be but a silent preparation for war. In that case we may bid farewell to the brighter prospects we have been wont to contemplate as a result of the final settlement of the Eastern Question—a settlement which, it is hoped, may yet be effected without a physical conflict between the European Powers. The Franco-German question will still remain to excite the apprehensions of the Continental public. Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, and France will continuously pursue a policy believed to be enforced upon them by the quarrel on either side of the Rhine, will endure any sacrifice calculated to nurse their strength and augment and organise their military resources. It is a vision of the future which we shudder to look upon. At present it is but a vision, thank Heaven! and, as such, it may pass away. Changes which none can foresee may render the realisation of it practically impossible. The world may grow wiser. People may better understand their national interests. Higher orders of thought and feeling may permeate the great communities of civilised mankind. At any rate, every year which witnesses the continuance and the triumphs of international peace will render more difficult a policy of revenge. We have our doubts whether this is really M. Gambetta's aim. He is a great statesman—but he is also a subtle politician. His appearances have not always prefigured his ends. He would deny—we may almost affirm he has denied—the motive imputed. But he will be narrowly watched; and the sooner he becomes a responsible servant of the French Republic the more likely will he be to achieve enduring fame.

With the view of promoting agricultural improvement in Bengal and encouraging the study of scientific agriculture, the Bengal Government has created two annual special scholarships of £200 each, to be held by science graduates of the Calcutta University at Cirenchester College. The first two will be tenable for two years and a half from the commencement of 1881. An allowance of 1000 rupees will be made to defray the expenses of scholarship-holders proceeding to England, and a similar allowance for the return journey on completion of the course.

The Act passed towards the close of the late Session, 43 and 44, c. 25, empowers the Metropolitan Board of Works to expend money, which they are empowered to borrow, to a large amount for metropolitan purposes. By the new money powers conferred by the Act the Board may, up to Dec. 31 next, expend £10,000 on the Fire Brigade, and £30,000 on parks, commons, and open spaces. From Jan. 31 to Dec. 31 next year the Board may expend £3,766,579. In some of the amounts are included the borrowing powers previously granted. Among the amounts which may be expended next year are £42,028 under the Street Improvements Act, 1872; £25,000 for parks, commons, and open spaces; £25,000 for the Thames Embankments and other places, including the Northumberland-avenue; £7000 on the obelisk on the Victoria Embankment; £112,551 on the toll-bridges; and £1,500,000 under the Improvement Act of 1877, and £500,000 for artisans' and labourers' dwellings, besides other sums set forth in the schedule annexed to the Act, in addition to advances to public bodies. The new borrowing powers for the Board amount to £485,372, and for loans to other bodies £868,100.

In accordance with an ancient civic custom observed annually on St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Under-Sheriffs went on Tuesday in state to Christ's Hospital to Divine service. On their arrival there they were met by the governors and escorted to Christ Church, which adjoins the hospital, and where the bluecoat boys had also assembled. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry C. Bowker, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Hull, formerly a master in the mathematical school of Christ's Hospital. The preacher alluded to the impending changes at Christ's Hospital, and expressed a fear that an institution which had stood the test of an existence of three centuries might be imperilled in its usefulness by the sweeping alterations in contemplation. At the conclusion of the service the Lord Mayor was escorted to the Court-room, where, under the Act 22 George III., chapter 77, the lists of the governors of the Royal hospitals were formally presented to him and thence into the custody of the town clerk (Sir John Monckton). Formerly the scholars delivered the usual orations, but they are now recited earlier in the year.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

That "Silly Season" which, from a journalistic point of view, is supposed to set in when Parliament is prorogued and partridge-shooting begins, seems fated, this year, to assume the aspect of a solemnly silly recess. The hero of the day just now is the Juvenile Offender. He is giving more trouble than ever Ginx's Baby gave his parents and the constituted authorities. The Home Secretary and the county magistrates are gravely exercised as to what should be done with small boys who have been convicted of stealing apples; and the Old Woman who lived in a Shoe might be gratified were she to learn that the birch rod with which she so liberally corrected her multitudinous offspring prior to their retiring to rest is being seriously recommended by the Home Office as a penalty for juvenile misdeeds.

That all this turmoil respecting the treatment of juvenile criminals should be possible becomes all the more disheartening when it is remembered that reformatories and industrial schools have been in existence for more than twenty years, and that the school for criminal boys of the Philanthropic Society at Redhill, and the School of Discipline at Chelsea for refractory girls, are yet older institutions than the reformatories. So much bureaucratic and magisterial verbiage is being expended on a question which the Dutch (by the establishment of Houses of Correction for troublesome boys and girls) satisfactorily settled more than two hundred years ago, that one feels inclined to doubt whether such philanthropic experts in the treatment of juvenile offenders as the Rev. Sydney Turner and Miss Mary Carpenter ever lived. Boy burglars, boy pickpockets, boy robbers of tills and filchers of tradesmen's goods, and boy and girl "hoodlums" (to use a Californian term) swarm in our midst. Boy roughs pelt each other, and the public at large, with stones; the Board School boys as soon as school is over gather in gangs in the streets to indulge in free fights with the children of other schools; and the railway companies are fain to employ detectives to watch for the fiendishly mischievous urchins who are in the habit of placing stones or pieces of wood on the rails with the view of upsetting trains. And with all this, it does not seem that we have yet mastered the A B C of how to deal with Juvenile Offenders. Is Parliament really "the Collective Wisdom of the Nation"? I confess that I am growing somewhat sceptical as to the truth of that pseudo-sapient common-place.

That new Fielding Club, of the proposed establishment of which I spoke some time since, is soon to assume a definite form and embodiment. The *habitat* of the new Fielding is to be in King-street, Covent-garden, within a couple of doors from the site once occupied by the Garrick. I understand that the Fielding will not be open to members until one o'clock in the afternoon; and, of course, in these playgoing and supping after the play days, it will be a late or "small hour" club, as its distinguished predecessor in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden (over against Rule's oyster-rooms) was. I look upon the one o'clock in the day rule as a very excellent one. The most unclubbable of all people are, perhaps, those who habitually breakfast at their clubs (what terrible disturbances they make about the dry toast and the kippered herring!), and who spend the rest of the morning writing letters on the club paper. It is only about lunch-time that the club-man's heart begins to expand, and that the sylphs of gossip, tittle-tattle, and scandal begin to hover about the coffee-room. Sir Benjamin Backbite is never quite himself until he has had his chop and his half-pint of Léoville.

Mem.: I learn that the preliminary list of the Committee of the new Fielding comprises the names of Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., Sir Bruce Seton, Bart.; Sir John Holker, Q.C., M.P.; Sir Algernon Borthwick, the Hon. David Plunkett, Q.C., M.P.; Captain the Hon. Fulke Greville, Captain H. Wombwell, Captain Shaw, C.B.; Mr. F. Lubbock, Mr. Edward Dicey, Mr. Montagu Williams, Mr. John Hare, and Mr. Henry J. Byron. A very brilliantly promising list, I think, adequately representative of literature, art, law, journalism, the drama, and society. I should like to see the names of an eminent musician and a distinguished sculptor added to the number.

The writer of an ill-natured article in the *World*, falling foul of a harmless suggestion made in these columns about the possibility of mitigating the organ-grinding nuisance, takes occasion to remark that I am "not always cogent, perhaps, but seldom dull." I beg to state that I can be very dull indeed—as dull as the scraps of fashionable intelligence which fill column upon column of "What the World says." I can be as dull as the paragraph in which it is stated that "the Duke of Jericho hired a small house in the town of Doncaster, where he entertained a select circle of men friends. He went in for one or two good purchases, but was outbid by a rich commercial gentleman!" Who edits these wonderful paragraphs? Touching my being "not always cogent," if the writer of the article on "Licensed Organisation" will look at his dictionary he will find that cogent (from *cogere*, to force) means urgent, irresistible, resistless. Did I ever claim to be irresistible?

When Mr. Parnell was campaigning in the United States I frequently noticed some remarkably vigorous and well-attuned verses in the American papers (on the distressing Land question of course) by Miss Fanny Parnell. A contemporary has just published a poem (on the same mournful topic) by the same lady, which strikes me as being peculiarly eloquent, nervous, and, after a manner, "cogent." I quote two stanzas—

Oh, by the Heaven who made us all—the seignior and the serf—  
Rise up! and swear this day to hold your own green Irish turf;  
Rise up! and plant your feet as men where now you crawl as slaves,  
And make your harvest fields your camps, or make of them your graves.  
The birds of prey are hovering round, the vultures wheel and swoop—  
They come, the coronetted ghouls! with drum-beat and with troop—  
They come, to fatten on your flesh, your children's and your wives;  
Ye die but once—hold fast your lands, and, if ye can, your lives.

The politics of Mr. Parnell and of Miss Fanny Parnell are

not mine, by many thousands of leagues distance; but the lady certainly knows how to write ringing verse. Her latest poem is almost as stirring as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's famous paraphrase of "John Brown's Body" lies mouldering in the Grave," published during the great American Civil War. I have heard Mrs. Howe's magnificent anti-slavery hymn sung in chorus by a Massachusetts regiment, two thousand strong, with electrical effect. The phraseology of the poem is too Scriptural to be quoted in a column of gossip; but the poems of Mrs. Howe (the gifted sister of the celebrated Mr. Sam Ward, ex-King of the Lobby, Monarch of Wall-street, Despot of Delmonico's, and Prince of Good Fellows) should be procurable at Messrs. Trübner's, or some other London dealer in American books.

Is it not time that the stupid and unjust practice of sneering at Cook's Tourists came to an end? Here is bright, clever Mr. Du Maurier indulging, in the pages of *Punch*, in a gratuitous and very cruel fling at the "personally conducted" patrons of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. The scene of Mr. Du Maurier's drawing is laid in the garden of an hotel somewhere in Italy; and a very snobbish-looking English youth, who has left his crutch and toothpick at home, but has brought his wide-awake hat with him, observes to the waiter, "You have rather a large party this afternoon, Sandro;" to which the attendant replies with a grin, "Yes, Sarc, it is von of Mistare Cook's parties. Dere are twenty-tree patients in all." The "patients" are represented by a crowd of deplorable men, women, and children, some of whom look like incurable valetudinarians, and others like congenital idiots. In the first place, Mr. Du Maurier, who, inferentially, belongs to the Latin race, ought to be aware that the word "patient" in France and Italy is not usually applied to a sick person. He is in French "*le malade*," and in Italian "*un ammalato*," or "*un sofferente*." Only Mrs. Gen'l Gildory (who has lived so long abroad) would talk about "ung Doctor ay say pashions"—or patients.

In the next place, I may say that I have met with many hundreds of Cook's Tourists in the course of my travels; and I never could discern any difference between them and other English travellers on the Continent, save that they were, as a rule, better behaved and more anxious to acquire information than are the general run of "T. G.'s" (travelling gents.: the abbreviation dates from the days of the Crimean War) of the "stuck up" order. I have been told that one of the most illustrious of English statesmen has been heard to say that he regards Mr. Thomas Cook and Mr. John Hullah as two of the most important social benefactors that this age has seen.

Mem.: The late Charles Lever, who was certainly a most kind hearted man, never made a greater mistake than when, in one of the "Cornelius O'Dowd" papers in *Blackwood*, he likened Cook's Tourists to escaped convicts. The truth is, that in some peculiarly constituted British minds there is a prevalent impression that what are called the "Superior Orders" or the "Upper Classes" are entitled to a monopoly of travelling on the Continent of Europe. You meet these people on the Rialto, or at Pontresina, or at Munich, or in the Catacombs at Rome, and they stare at you, and turn up their noses, and gather up their skirts, as though you had no right to be there, and they only were privileged to make what our great-grandfathers used to call the "Grand Tour." But get you gone a very long way from home. Wander about the Kitagorod at Moscow, or the Richelieu boulevard at Odessa; stroll through the peerless courts of the Alhambra; cogitate in the Mesquita at Cordova; dine at the delightful *bouillabaisse* restaurant, on the road to Lake Pontchartrain, at New Orleans; listen to the Spanish military bands playing in the Plaza de Armas, at Havana; join in the moonlight promenade known as "*Las Cadenas*," in front of the cathedral of Mexico; buy a pair of gloves at "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution," at Great Salt Lake City; gaze on the Seal Rock from the Clifton House, hard by the Golden Gates of the Bay of San Francisco; eat oranges at Jacksonville, Florida; and buy cigars at Key West, and you will meet with no "stuck up" people. You will meet kindly, friendly, well-informed English ladies and gentlemen. To Cairo, Constantinople, and Algiers the "stuck up" community have, I am sorry to say, penetrated. I can fancy them in Charon's boat, being ferried over the Styx, and objecting to sit next to ghosts "of inferior rank" to themselves.

Look at that wretched little controversy about the female clerks in the Post Office Savings Bank. It is contended that the ladies who have hitherto enjoyed a virtual monopoly of appointments in a particular department of the General Post Office would be "degraded" by contact with female clerks admitted under a system of open competition, and who are not in the conventional slang of the day "gentlewomen." What sorry stuff is this! My dear mother was a teacher of Italian singing, and in her time instructed a vast number of future Duchesses, Marchionesses, and Countesses. But I remember that one of her prettiest, most graceful, and most lady-like pupils at Brighton was the daughter of a butcher out of Black Lion-street. To my mind, all women are "gentle" if they be gentle in their manners, and do not talk scandal about their sisters. What a storm of public indignation would have arisen in the United States had the female clerks' controversy been mooted there! I can just imagine the white-hot wrath of the lady employées in the Treasury Department at Washington if anybody had presumed to say that they were not all "gentlewomen." On the other hand, the term "gentleman" is used somewhat indiscriminately in the Great Republic. Everybody remembers the story of the English tourist in the States who was accosted by a rough-looking individual with the inquiry, "Air you the man that's hired a buggy?" "I am," replied the traveller. "Then," continued the rough-looking individual, "I'm the gentleman that's goin' to drive you." And I remember once noting the following in the advertising columns of the *New York Herald*:—"Board for Gentlemen.—N.B. *Blacksmiths preferred*." I do not say that a

blacksmith may not be a gentleman (remember Mr. Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," some time United States Consul at Birmingham); but why this partiality on the part of the New York boarding-house keeper for the knights of the hammer, anvil, and bellows?

I have before me the new volume of "The Boys' Own Paper" and the first volume of "The Girls' Own Paper," both published at the office of that excellent periodical "The Leisure Hour." The circulation of these journals is, I understand, immense; but if all the boys and girls in England subscribed to the papers published directly for their amusement and instruction we might have in time far less trouble than we are at present experiencing with the juvenile offenders (the majority of whom are primarily only "naughty" boys and girls who need a little wholesome correction, and "a good talking to"). It is the good juveniles who are "talked to" in the Boys' and Girls' Own Papers, but not, let me hasten to add, in a mawkish "goody-goody" fashion.

Mem.: In the "Girls' Own Paper," which is my favourite, chiefly for the sake of the capital stories and the beautiful engravings which it contains, we are promised a series of essays on "The Difficulties of a Young Housekeeper, and How to Overcome Them," by Dora Hope; together with papers on "The Weddings of the World," "The School Girl Abroad," "New Songs for Girls," by Sir Julius Benedict, and "a Doll's Letters to her Mistress: showing how a Doll corrected the Faults and Errors of a Little Girl."

Mem.: Touching dolls, I wish that some enterprising bookseller would republish a charming little book called "The New Doll," published by old Rudolf Ackerman, of the Strand (his famous "picture shop" was at the north-east corner of Beaufort-buildings) about sixty years ago. It was an unusually pretty and entertaining story, and was full besides of some of the most delightful engravings (in the "stipple" manner) that I ever have seen. These plates could easily be reproduced by one of the new processes. "The New Doll" ought to be in the library of the British Museum.

It would be obviously impertinent on my part to attempt to review so important a contribution to contemporary literature as the "History of Our Own Times, from the Accession of Queen Victoria to the General Election of 1880," by Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., of which the third and fourth volumes, completing the work, have just been published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. I read the first volume last March at San Francisco; but as yet I have not had time even to "smell the paper-knife" with which I am cutting the leaves of the remaining tomes. *En revanche*, I have read the index, even as the discreet gastronome reads and re-reads the bill of fare at Bignon's or the Café Anglais before he orders his dinner. To my mind, historians ought to make their own indices. They only know the tid-bits scattered through their pages, of which the professional index-maker will probably make insufficient mention, if he makes any mention of them at all.

I am not satisfied with the index to Mr. Justin M'Carthy's four doubtless admirable volumes. I am not satisfied with any index to any book that I have yet seen, save (pardon my modesty) the index to one of my own common-place books, in which I have at least three cross references to every entry. But, alas! there are six thousand entries in that book (I have been keeping it for twenty years; and I have just indexed entry number eight hundred and ten. A mournful outlook. In the index to "The History of Our Own Times" I miss specific reference to the Slave Trade (the Slave Circular is mentioned), to the Great Eastern (the Great Western steam-ship is cited), to the Great Britain and her disaster in Dundrum Bay, to *Qui tam* actions, to Crinoline (although a *question de jupon* is touched upon), to Photography or to Chloroform, to the Abolition of Intramural Internments, to Macready, the actor (although mention is made of Macklin and Captain Macheath), to Gold-Digging in California, to Revolvers or to Ironclads, to Marshal Haynau's reception at Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's Brewery, to the Cholera of 1849 and 1857 (the apprehensions of Cholera in 1866 are noted), to the trials of Madeleine Smith and Dr. Smethurst, to the Crystal Palace and the Pre-Raphaelite movement. Surely all these persons and things belong to the "History of Our Own Times." Stay, there is a reference to crinoline under the head of the Empress Eugénie, who is stated to be the "inventress" of the aid to beauty in question. My dear Mr. Justin M'Carthy, crinoline "dress improvers" were common in Paris in the year 1847, when the Empress Eugénie was plain Mdlle. de Montijo.

An extremely obliging correspondent sends me from Stockport a number of extracts from Mr. Tyrone Power's "Impressions on America," among which is a notice of the ruined church at Petersburg, recently mentioned in the "Echoes." The passages, unfortunately, are far too long for quotation. Another correspondent, signing himself "Stadacona," begs me "never even to think for the future of Quebec as an American town." It is divided, my correspondent adds, by an impassable gulf from all things American. I humbly beg the gentleman's pardon. I preserve so many pleasant recollections of Quebec, and of dinners at the Stadacona Club, and Mrs. Steele's boarding-house, and the mess-room of one of her Majesty's regiments of infantry, in which a present dashing and popular novelist, light Hawley Smart, was then (1863) a bold Captain, that I would not, on any account, disparage Quebec. It is not in British North America. Beshrew "Mercator's Projection" and all the atlases of Mr. Stanford and Mr. Wyld. Quebec is in Champagne, or in Berry, or in Franche Comté. But, my excellent "Stadacona," Quebec is a city, not a town. Aha! I have you there, I think.

As a proof of the minute attention with which the pictures in *Punch* are studied, I may mention that no less than ten correspondents have reminded me that I have done (I need scarcely say an unintentional) injustice to a very clever artist, Mr. T. R. Atkinson, by ascribing to Mr. Charles Keene some delightful little vignettes which appeared as illustrations to an article on Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence, and which illustrations were really from the graceful and facile pencil of Mr. Atkinson. My mistake was due simply to the circumstance that I am more than half blind, and that at a distance there seemed to me to be a strong similarity between Mr. Atkinson's mode of grouping his initials and the well-known initial signature of Mr. Charles Keene. If the first-named clever artist will take my advice, he will alter the pattern of his monogram.

G. A. S.



## THE PLOT TO BLOW UP A LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY TRAIN



PLACE WHERE THE DYNAMITE WAS LAID, BETWEEN BUSHEY AND WATFORD.

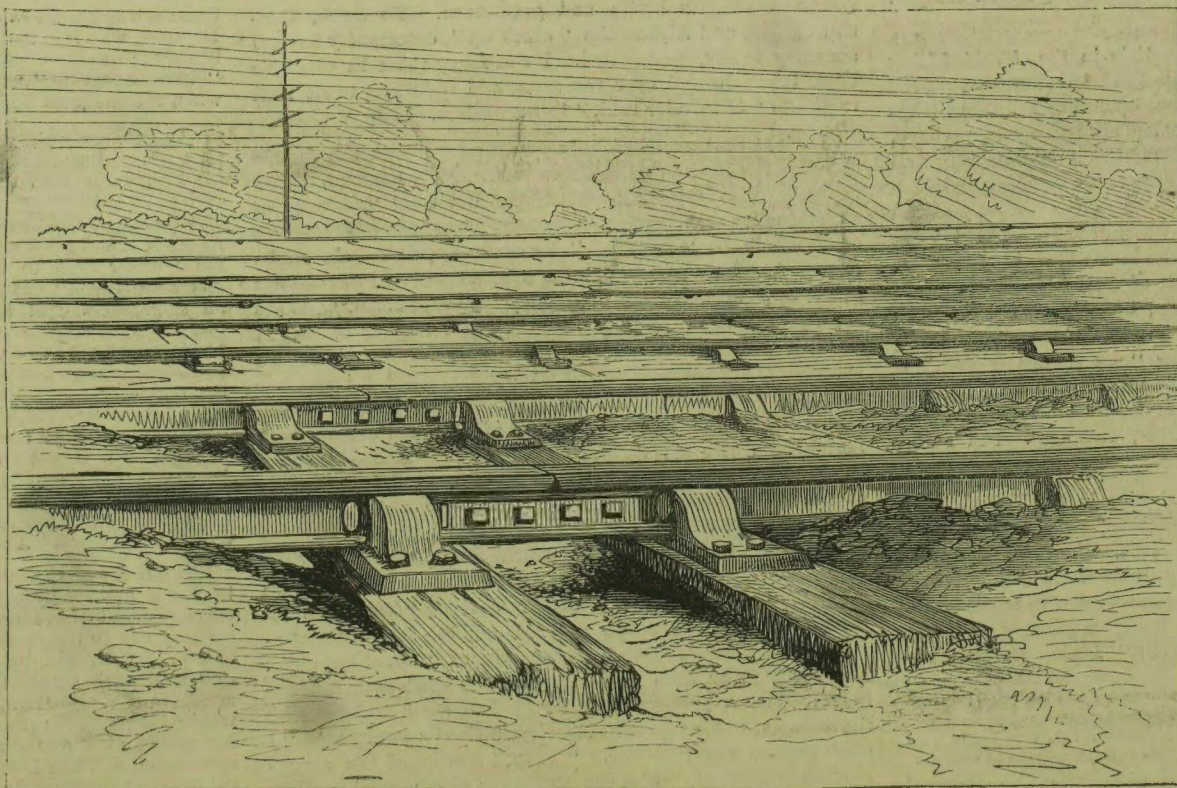
The mysterious plot for the destruction of a train on the London and North-Western Railway some time between the Sunday night, the 12th inst., and the Monday morning has puzzled all the police and railway officials from the hour of its discovery to the present moment. One of our Illustrations is a View of the exact spot where the deposit of explosive matter was found by John Heath, a platelayer, ten minutes after seven o'clock in the morning on Monday week. It is about sixteen miles from London, opposite Messrs. Sedgwick's brewery, nearly a quarter of a mile beyond Bushey station towards Watford. At this place there is an embankment some twenty feet high, and a small thicket of trees stands within a few feet of the railway. The river Colne and the waterworks of the railway company are here close to the railway. The line at this point curves inwards, so that any one might steal from the thicket, and, crouching among the bushes on the slope of the embankment, approach unobserved from the direction of either Watford or Bushey to the very spot where the dynamite was placed. There are four lines of rails over this portion of the road, the fast or express main-line trains having up and down lines of their own. On the down fast main-line the "fish-plates," or bars which hold down the rails upon the sleepers, had been removed from both rails. A little hole was dug alongside the sleeper of the outside rail, and in this hole was placed a brown paper parcel, 14 in. long and 8 in. wide, with a piece of india-rubber tubing, more than a yard long, having one end of it inserted in the parcel. On the top of the parcel were the two fish-plates, with the bolts and nuts sticking in them, which had been used for attaching them to the line of rail. The parcel was partly open, but had been loosely tied with a strong cord, which was lying beside the parcel. The paper was very wet, as there had been rain on the Sunday night. John Heath tore off some of

the paper, and saw inside what he supposed to be red lead. A small "jemmy" or crowbar lay close at hand. Heath only thought, at first, all this might belong to some work of repairs of the telegraph, and that the telegraph workmen had left it there while they went to give information at Watford of having found the fish-plates off the rails. So he at once put the fish-plates up in their proper position, screwing on the nuts as far as he could with his fingers, not being furnished with the instrument called a "spanner" for that purpose, and carried back the signal-lamps to Bushey station, for which he had been sent. On his way thither he met Joseph Holwood, the "ganger," and told him what he had observed.

Holwood instantly went to the spot, fastened up the fish-plates securely with his spanner, and carried off the parcel,

with the india-rubber tube and the crowbar, to be shown to the station-masters at Bushey and Watford. They telegraphed information to the Euston-square terminus, and soon afterwards Superintendent Copping, the head of the detective department at Euston, accompanied by two subordinates, proceeded to Bushey. These were joined by Inspector Isgate, of the Herts County Constabulary, stationed at Watford, and by Detective Warne, of the S Division of the Metropolitan Police. They went, accompanied by Inspector Keys, who has charge of that portion of the London and North-Western Company's line, to view the contents of the parcel.

It was considered that the substance must be dynamite, or similar explosive material. The india-rubber tubing proved on examination to consist of four pieces, each twelve inches long, of a quarter of an inch diameter, all filled with gunpowder, and at the end of each length of tube was a large percussion-cap. It is supposed that the ends of all the tubing, with the four percussion-caps, had been laid upon the rail, and that the two fish-plates had been set up at the side of the rail, to keep the tubing on the top of it, so that the train might run over the percussion-caps, and they set fire to the gunpowder in the tubing, from which the dynamite in the parcel would be exploded. Dynamite it really was, though some persons doubted this until it was proved by an official scientific examination. It was contained in twenty-seven cartridges, wrapped in many pieces of old newspaper, and all in one piece of oiled paper, and then tied together with twine; each cartridge being a roll about four inches long and one inch thick. The material is described as a chalk-like substance, of flesh-coloured tint. It would burn readily in a fire, but in its wet state would not explode, some of the nitro-glycerine having been washed out. Samples were examined by Dr. Aveling, of the Polytechnic Institution; by



FISH-PLATES OF THE RAILS WHERE THE DYNAMITE WAS PLACED.





1. Mr. J. Clarke's Nancy, 4 years old.  
2. Mr. C. Bartlett's Daisy, 4 years old, and kids.

3. Lady Burdett-Coutts's General, 5 years old  
(Hungarian).

4. Lady Burdett-Coutts's Polly, 4½ years old, with kids.  
5. Mr. H. S. H. Pegler's Shah, 2 years old (Angora).

GOATS EXHIBITED AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE GOAT SHOW.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



A MONTENEGRIN WEDDING.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



Major Duncan, R.E., at the Royal Arsenal; and Mr. R. Bannister, Government Analyst at Somerset House. There can be no doubt whatever of the destructive nature of the apparatus, or of the criminal intention of those who placed it on the railway. We forbear to discuss the various conjectures that have been entertained concerning their motives, as some authentic publication of the evidence is yet to be expected.

### A MONTENEGRIN WEDDING.

That sequestered highland race, numbering 280,000 people, whose ancient territorial disputes, and border warfare with the Albanian subjects of Turkey, have brought on the present European naval demonstration in support of their claim to Dulcigno, have their own domestic manners and customs. Our Illustration, from a sketch by our Special Artist lately in their country, shows the festive nuptial procession conducting a Montenegrin bride and bridegroom from church after the wedding ceremony, accompanied by their parents and friends, with whom is the bearded parish priest, distinguished by his peculiar head-dress. Among the bystanders at the church door are one or two rustic musicians, furnished with a rude kind of wind instrument made of a bladder and short pipe, which emits dismal strains, varied to the notes of the gamut by the pressure of the hands at the sides of the bladder, thereby playing a tune supposed to be of hilarious, if not melodious, effect on the listening ear. A more formidable part of the procession consists of a troop of warlike peasants, armed with rifles, long pistols, and terrific knives, shouting and discharging their firearms by way of a grand salute, which is considered to do the greatest honour to the newly-married couple. It is to be hoped that this wild fashion of congratulation may be the harbinger of household peace and happiness, and that the young wife may be found, a twelvemonth hence, as our Artist has separately represented her, quietly sitting at home, spinning the wool on her distaff, looking after her baby, and awaiting the simple process of cookery in the pot suspended over the cottage hearth. But our correspondent, Mr. Athol Mayhew, who not long ago visited the romantic mountain land of Tschernagora or Montenegro, does not give a very pleasant account of the condition of women in that country. We will here leave him to bear testimony upon this subject, by the following passages of one of his letters:—

"In Montenegro, the middle and lower classes of the male community look to matrimony as the cheapest market to supply them with stout, serviceable, substitutes for beasts of burden. Both on account of their costliness and the scarcity of fodder horses and mules are luxuries to be indulged in only by the upper classes. When a man resolves upon marrying—and there are but few bachelors, you may be sure, in a country where custom rules that he who weds fills, as it were, his chamber and his stall at one and the same time—he expresses his intention to his oldest and nearest relative, who repairs to the parents of the girl and asks their consent to the match. Should this be granted, the marriage ceremonies are celebrated with great signs of rejoicing—eating, drinking, and the constant discharge of firearms forming the stimulating features of the festivities, before the bride settles down to united domesticity and single harness. Should the maiden, however, prove coy, the suitor, aided by some of his friends, proceeds to 'lift' the fair object of his affections from her father's hearth by the same sudden *coup de main* as in bygone days he was accustomed to steal cattle on the Turkish border. This done, he first obtains the blessing of a priest and settles the matter with the parents at his leisure. The Montenegrin who is thus married is doubly blessed in taking to his bosom an humble, docile, and loyal consort, and a sturdy, sound, and tractable pack-animal, who will trudge uncomplainingly by the side of her lord and master over the rugged mountain tracks, her back bending under a load such as men in other countries seldom carry. With matrimony the domestic labours of the man are at an end; henceforth he will permit himself to shoulder nothing but his gun; for the woman becomes at once the hewer of wood and the drawer of water, the ox and the ass, the housewife and the husbandman, the hourly drudge and the daily bread-winner—the husband's market-pack in the days of peace, and his baggage-train in time of war.

"In Montenegro the male is, indeed, a very specially favoured and superior animal. Under his own roof he is literally 'lord of all he surveys,' for his 'will there is none to dispute.' He comes and goes as the humour suits him; and each time that he crosses his threshold he is met, not with questioning words or angry looks, but with meek, submissive, downcast eyes, and the deferential welcome of a wife who carries her husband's hand to her lips and places it on her forehead in token of mute submission to his slightest will or bidding. In Turkey, as in Montenegro, man is equally 'a despot and woman a slave,' but the difference in the two countries is, that in one she is an object of caprice, and part of the establishment, as a horse is a member of its master's stud; in the other she is the working beast of burden, and his substitute in all laborious tasks.' Thirty-six years have passed since Sir Gardner Wilkinson visited the Black Mountain and wrote these words, and still they remain accurately descriptive of the position of the women, whose social status appears to have remained the same in the midst of many salutary changes. Now, as then, the custom prevails with a Montenegrin Benedict of avoiding all mention of his wife before a stranger. But if he is forced to speak of her he still prefaces his words with the apologetic '*Da prostite, moja žena*,' meaning 'begging your pardon, my wife,' 'Excuse my rudeness, my spouse,' or words to that effect; and appears anxiously solicitous that he has given no offence by introducing such an objectionable topic, just as it was when Sir Gardner first described this singular matrimonial peculiarity more than a third of a century ago. To judge from our English standpoint, therefore, a Montenegrin woman's 'rights' are only wrongs. But custom, which is said to reconcile even the eels to skinning, appears to have deadened the feelings of the gentle sex to such a merciful degree that they seem no longer sensitive to the injury they suffer in being stripped of those honours and attentions which in less primitive countries are either freely accorded or peremptorily exacted."

The proposal of the water committee of the Liverpool Corporation to give £1500 to the town clerk for his services in connection with the Water Bill has, in consequence of the great opposition to it, been withdrawn.

A mutiny broke out on Monday night at the reformatory, Stanwix, Carlisle, where forty-three boys are confined. Mr. Crowther, the governor, has two assistants, one of whom left for the night at seven o'clock. On going into the dormitory the governor found the gas turned out, and on asking the reason he was struck on the head with a stick. Other blows followed, and he fell insensible. All the boys rushed out and escaped, but some returned voluntarily to the reformatory. Others were arrested in Carlisle. The police are searching for the remainder—about half of the whole.

### A YOUNG LADIES' COOKERY SCHOOL.

The social dignity and artistic elegance, as well as the intellectual and scientific character, of this feminine occupation, which has always been esteemed for its practical utility, will henceforth become more generally acknowledged. In some of the great cities of the United States, and most conspicuously at Boston, it is now quite the fashion among clever and enterprising young ladies to take lessons in the culinary art, which is there brought to a high degree of refinement. Some of the wealthiest families, it is said, have sent their girls to private classes instructed by a very competent lady in Tremont-street, who also teaches, for a less fee, the wives and daughters of the working classes. Her programme of study and practice, in each case, is adapted to the probable wants and means of the households to which her pupils are likely to belong. They all receive, as a matter of course, some elementary instruction; they learn how to cook meat and vegetables, to make tea and coffee, and even to make bread. Afterwards, those who desire to know and practice the more elaborate processes of cookery have ample facilities of gaining the requisite knowledge. The highest class, at the establishment of which an Illustration appears on our front page, assembles one morning in the week, and undertakes to prepare a dinner for twice its own number of persons at a certain hour in the evening. Each lady who is a member of the class, amongst whom are several married ladies, has the privilege of inviting a gentleman to this dinner; but it further appears, from our Illustration, that some gentlemen have the curiosity now and then to come rather early, and find their way into the kitchen. We have never been told that any of them was treated as an intruder, or got a dish-cloth silly pinned to his coat-tail, which is said to have sometimes happened in the lower domestic region of an English private household. Six ladies and six masculine guests, with the mistress of the cookery school, a well educated and well-bred person at the head of the table, sit down at six o'clock to a very perfect little dinner. We may as well quote the *menu* devised by the superintending Lady Principal at Boston, who seems to know her business to a nicety: "Six small oysters on a block of ice hollowed out at the top (they look better on ice than in the half-shell). A clear *consommé* soup. Baked whitefish, with *sauce Hollandaise*. Oysters, or chicken *pâtés*. Filet de bœuf *aux champignons*. Cheese *soufflets*, with salad. Roast chicken (which should have been covered with butter and flour before roasting). Sweetbreads. Game—Salad of French lettuce. Sherbet. Frozen pudding. Crackers and cheese." We doubt not that many intelligent people would be satisfied with this dinner.

### THE ALEXANDRA PALACE GOAT SHOW.

The exhibition of about one hundred fine specimens of British and foreign goats, opened last week at the Alexandra Palace, has attracted some notice. It was arranged by the general manager of that place of public entertainment, with the assistance of Mr. F. W. Wilson, who has had the direction of various shows of animals, at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere. The British Goat Society, of which Lady Burdett-Coutts is patroness, and Mr. H. Stephen Holmes Pegler is hon. secretary, gave its countenance and co-operation. Our Illustrations represent four subjects in this exhibition, two of them being she-goats with kids. Among the leading contributors to the show were Lady Burdett-Coutts, Lady Emily Pigott, Miss Jacob, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Clarence Bartlett, Mr. W. Bertram, and Mr. Crookenden. The first prize, for a goat of the English hornless breed, close-haired, black-and-tan-coloured, was taken by Mr. Chapman. The first prize for kids was awarded to Mr. W. Freeman, of Wandsworth. The honorary secretary, Mr. Pegler, sent a few animals, not to compete for prizes, which were especially worthy of remark. One of these was an Angora or Mohair goat, which has been brought from the Cape of Good Hope, having been imported thither from Asia Minor. This animal, which carries a long, spiral wool-like coat of white hair, as thick as the fleece of a Lincoln sheep, was not in the best possible condition, but is, nevertheless, very interesting as a representative of those flocks which are now in high esteem among South African colonists, who give such prices as £400 and £450 a piece for males, and from £70 to £90 for females. Mr. Clarence Bartlett, of the Zoological Gardens, exhibited Dutch, Persian, and other varieties, which were highly interesting, and are likely to be useful if bred in this country. On Saturday evening there was a dinner of kids' flesh, under the auspices of the British Goat Society, in one of the dining-halls of the Alexandra Palace.

### THE WHITWORTH SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, have issued the following list of candidates successful in the competition for the Whitworth scholarships, 1880:—Arthur L. Jones, aged twenty, engineer's apprentice, Carnarvon, value of scholarship awarded, £150; Benjamin Angwin, aged twenty-one, engine-fitter, St. Just, £150; Frederick R. G. Cockey, aged twenty, engineer student, Frome, £100; Christopher J. Whittaker, aged twenty, pattern maker, Accrington, £100; William J. Tilbrook, aged twenty-one, mechanical engineer, London, £100; J. W. McKenzie, aged twenty-one, engineering student, Dublin, £100; William H. Potter, aged nineteen, engineer's apprentice, Nottingham, £100; Albert Frankish, aged nineteen, engineer, Manchester, £100; Charles Simons, aged nineteen, engineer, Dublin, £100.

In the examination for Whitworth scholarships prizes, 1880, the following were the results as regards the scholars appointed in 1877:—William I. Last obtained the first prize, £100, with 3704 marks; Fred Ogden, the second, £60, with 3000 marks; David A. Low, third, £50, with 2472 marks; William S. McKenzie, fourth, £40, with 1986 marks; Alfred D. Ottewell, fifth, £30, with 1599 marks. As to scholars appointed in 1878 the results were:—William Groves, first prize, £100; Joseph E. Needham, second, £60; William H. Tozer, third, £50; Zachary H. Kingdom, fourth, £40; Thomas Mather, fifth, £30; Thomas Duckworth, sixth, £20. In the final competition of scholars appointed in 1877, the first prize of £200 was awarded to W. I. Last, and the second of £100 to Fred Ogden.

The fisheries exhibition to be held at Norwich under the auspices of the Norfolk and Suffolk Fish Acclimatization Society has been postponed until Easter, 1881. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Dukes of Norfolk, Richmond, Grafton, St. Albans, Roxburgh, Northumberland, and Sutherland, have given their patronage to the exhibition.

George Brown, thirty-five, having neither home nor occupation, was on Monday charged at the Marylebone Police Court with being a person of unsound mind, not under proper control. The prisoner, in a high state of excitement, demanded a warrant against the Prince of Wales, who, he said, had shot his (the prisoner's) sister on Sunday in Tottenham-court-road. He was remanded to the workhouse.

### PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The Ministerial crisis, which was imminent at the time I last wrote, broke out in full force on Saturday morning, when three Ministers and two Under-Secretaries resigned. The crisis is not yet at an end at the moment I am writing. M. Grévy returned to Paris on Wednesday night, and on Thursday and Friday Cabinet Councils were held. The subject of discussion was the application of the religious decrees of March 29, on which the members of the Cabinet were divided. M. de Freycinet wished to wait until the Supreme Tribunal des Conflicts had given judgment in the appeals lodged against the laws of the Jesuits. M. Constans and several other Ministers wished the decrees to be applied vigorously and immediately. However, the Council agreed to wait, and, at the same time, to send a circular to the Archbishops and Bishops informing them that the declaration signed recently by the congregations was not sufficient, and summoning them once more to fulfil the formalities prescribed by the decrees of March 29. The crisis was then announced to be at an end.

It appears, however, that there was some misunderstanding about the date or the terms of the circular, for on the evening of Friday M. Constans had a private interview with M. Gambetta, and on Saturday morning handed his resignation to M. de Freycinet, in which step he was followed by MM. Cazot, Turquet, Martin-Faillée, and Geneve Farre. M. Grévy, however, made an appeal to the patriotism of the resigning Ministers, who withdrew their resignations, and peace once more reigned in the Cabinet.

On Sunday morning the Cabinet was again at variance about the application of the religious decrees. M. de Freycinet then sent in his resignation to M. Grévy, and the rest of the members of the Cabinet resigned collectively, in order to leave the President entire liberty. M. Grévy then requested M. Jules Ferry to form a new Ministry.

What is the meaning of the fall of M. de Freycinet, a fall which all parties admit to be honourable? Sharp-sighted people here consider it to be another instance of the occult despotism of Gambetta. For some time past all the Cabinets of France have been mere patchwork. To replace the Dufaure Cabinet M. Waddington was taken out of the Dufaure Cabinet. To replace M. Waddington, M. de Freycinet was taken out of the Waddington Cabinet; and now, to replace M. de Freycinet, M. Jules Ferry has been chosen out of the Freycinet Cabinet. Nobody supposes that a Ferry Cabinet will live long. Does it not seem strange to talk of a Parliamentary régime, when the man who makes and unmakes Ministers, the man who has been the real President of the last three Cabinets at least, M. Gambetta, is allowed to enjoy his occult power, and not summoned to quit the mask and either accept or refuse office?

The crisis will probably end in a speedy convocation of the Chambers.

It is worth noticing, as a sign of the times, that the physiognomy of Paris has been in no way modified by the Ministerial crisis. Although the Parliamentary régime is hardly perfect, the nation seems to have perfect confidence in its working. At any rate, at has no longer to fear the reactionary parties, as it had three years ago. During the past three days you would have looked in vain for those anxious and gesticulating groups that used to form on the Boulevards in the old days in times of Ministerial crises.

Everybody who knows the Boulevards must have seen Aurélien Scholl, one of the most witty and brilliant Parisian journalists, on whom the mantle of Chamfort may not unjustly be said to have fallen. On Thursday last he was breakfasting with three friends at Bignon's, and, as he rose from the table, a man came up to him and, after asking him if he was really M. Scholl, began to punch his face, and finally flung a brandy-bottle at him. The bottle struck Scholl in the breast. His wounds are so serious that the doctors do not yet venture to pronounce any opinion. It is feared that he will lose the sight of his right eye. The author of this dastardly attack, which appears to have been premeditated, was the Comte de Dion. Judicial proceedings have been begun against him. The cause of the attack is unknown. Several rumours have been afloat, but all have been contradicted. Such a brutal attack is all the more curious, as Scholl has already fought fourteen duels, and if the Comte de Dion had wished for ordinary reparation he knew where to find his adversary.

It is reported that the Government has authorised Marceur, the commander of the Prison des Chantiers during the Commune, to prosecute the journals which have been attacking him of late. It will be remembered that the campaign was begun in Rochefort's journal, *L'Intransigeant*, which day after day during some two months accumulated testimony of the most odious violence and arbitrariness against Marceur.

The memory of Monsieur Thiers was honoured in a curious manner at Saint-Germain last Sunday. Great preparations had been made for the ceremony of unveiling a statue to the "liberator of the territory," as he used admiringly to be called. There was, it is true, rather a dearth of speakers. The only remarkable discourse was that of the Jesuitical Jules Simon, who made an eloquent and ingenious panegyric of the Conservative Republic, and eulogised in the highest terms Monsieur Thiers's severe repression of the Commune. M. Jules Simon had hardly finished his peroration when M. Olivier Pain delivered a brief speech, which was not inscribed on the programme of the fête. M. Olivier Pain escaped with Rochefort from New Caledonia, and is now a writer in *L'Intransigeant*. M. Pain said, amidst the general stupefaction: "In the name of the thirty-five thousand patriots who were shot in May, 1871; in the name of the women and children who were massacred, I, a republican and a patriot, protest against the apology for the massacre and against the erection of a statue to the author of the massacres." M. Pain was arrested, but set at liberty again after having been kept an hour at the police station. The reader will find an explanation of the reasons of M. Pain's protestation in M. Camille Pelletan's book *La Semaine de Mai*, pp. 1 to 23.

The first number of Félix's Pyat's new journal *La Commune* appeared this morning. It is a four-page journal of the ordinary size. The first page is taken up with a declaration of principles. First of all is reproduced the declaration of the proscriptions of December protesting against the amnesty which the Emperor offered them. They denied the Emperor's right to pardon them as they denied his right to punish, and the proscriptions of December returned to France with the intention of bringing the Emperor to justice. The Communists of 1871 have returned in the same spirit. The proscriptions of May have nothing more to say than what was said in the declaration of the proscriptions of December, except that the Opportunist amnesty has been less frank, less prompt, and less dignified than the Imperial amnesty was. They owe gratitude to no one, and they return to take up the struggle where it was left off. *La Commune* is the organ of the Commune of 1792, of 1848, and of 1871. Its object is the establishment of the Commune, which is to spring out of the Republic by means of the vote. T. C.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

This has been a very momentous week at the theatres; and the autumnal dramatic season (all honour to Mr. Hollingshead and Mr. Toole for so bravely keeping the Gaiety and the Folly open during the most dismal period of the recess), and two remarkable dramatic events have occurred since I last touched on "The Playhouses." On Saturday evening last the third season of Mr. Henry Irving's management commenced with the eagerly-expected revival of the "legendary drama" of "The Corsican Brothers," founded on the French dramatic version of Alexandre Dumas the Elder's romance of "Les Frères Corses," and adapted to the English stage by Mr. Dion Boucicault. The revival achieved an immense success; and Mr. Irving has added another to his list of dramatic triumphs. I had not witnessed a performance of the "Corsican Brothers" for eight-and-twenty years. I seem to me to possess a wonderfully ingenious *scenario*, or scheme of action and incident; and it is a very telling spectacle. Otherwise, so far as the characters and the dialogue go, I cannot help thinking "The Corsican Brothers" to be a very poor play. Some of the dramatic critics (who possibly were not born or were in petticoats when Mr. Boucicault's drama was originally produced at the Princess's) seem to think the drama a very worthless one, all round.

No need for me to follow the plot. It is as well known as that of "The Green Bushes" or "Black-Eyed Susan," and much better known than that of "George Barnwell." I missed little or anything from the old Princess's text, except the woodcutter's song in the Forest of Fontainebleau scene of the Third Act. The words of the ditty were not very choice. They ran, if I remember aright, somewhat thus:—

Oh! oh! oh! oh!  
My heart is low;  
I've asked Jeannette, and she has said me no,  
Oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh!  
Oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh!

And so on, *crescendo*.

The genius and artistic skill of Mr. Henry Irving enabled him to do more with the gloomy parts of Fabien and Louis dei Franchi than perhaps any living actor on our stage could do. The twin brothers of Corsica are, from a legendary point of view, intensely interesting, but as agreeable companions in polite society they would have been found, I fear, lamentably dull. At the masquerade at the Opera House Louis dei Franchi has to enact the part of a skeleton at a banquet; and in the glade of the Forest of Fontainebleau the attributes of Louis are simply those of Nemesis. Did he cheer up, I wonder, after he had slain Château Renaud; and did he marry Emilie de Lesparre? Stranger things have happened. The real flesh-and-blood heroine of Washington Irving's "Broken Heart," and of the exquisitely pathetic poem, "She is Far from the Land where her Young Hero Sleeps," got married in the end. The settled gloom which shrouds both the Corsican brothers, even before anything fatal has happened to them, was, in the case of Louis dei Franchi, dexterously dispelled by Mr. Irving, who threw all the geniality and the humorous *abandon* of his nature (and the great masters of pathos are rarely lacking in the quality of humour) into the supper scene, and that of the termination of the long-standing *vendetta* between the Orlandi and the Colonna in the first act. The episode in question is a very absurd one, and is as wholly extraneous to the action of the piece as is the "Dance of Itinerant Fools" in the spectacular rendering of "Henry the Fifth," or the pantomimic and choreographic *entr'actes* to Molière's comedies; but it seems to lighten that which is practically the prologue to the drama, and which, without some life and bustle, would be intolerably wearisome. The attitude of Mr. Irving at the supper table was full of frank and easy gaiety. He can be a boy if he likes, and the humorous persuasion and coercion which he used on the reluctant Orlando and Colonna, cajoling one and absolutely forcing the other to shake hands and sign the contract of reconciliation, were those of a frank-hearted, high-spirited boy, who looked on the bringing together of these ancestral foes as a "good lark." Mr. Irving played throughout this scene in the spirit of the truest comedy. As Louis dei Franchi at the masquerade it was impossible for him to be anything but what the dramatist had made him—a trouble-feast and a spoil-sport, or what the French term *un mauvais coucheur*.

In the duel-scene in the forest he was superb. Do you remember in Flaxman's illustrations of the "Iliad" the terrific drawing of the giants Otus and Ephialtes holding Mars captive? They have got the god prostrate and in chains at their feet. They hold the shackles that bind him; but the expression of their countenances does not betoken any personal resentment towards their subjugated enemy. Otus and Ephialtes are gazing with impassably implacable faces, awful to look upon, into the Immensities—into Space. They are but the ministers of Fate. So does Mr. Irving demean himself and look in the duel scene. He means to kill Château Renaud. He is going to have his heart's blood there and then. He tells him so in plain terms. But he seems to entertain no personal animosity to the man whom he is about to slay. He is looking far away—into Space. He is communing with the spirit of his dead brother, who is presently to appear to him. The cunning of fence exhibited by Mr. Irving in perhaps the most realistic duel that has ever been represented on the stage was marvellous. He had to be judged by many who had witnessed in this same drama Charles Kean, Fechter, Alfred Wigan, and Walter Lacy, all admirable swordsmen. It was quite in accordance with the foregoing conclusion that he was to kill Château Renaud that, in the first stage of the encounter, he should act strictly on the defensive. He stood precisely as the Spanish *matador* stands in the arena—his rapier in his right hand, his *muleta* or lure in the left. The *matador* must not attack the bull. The wretched animal must advance on his opponent. Everyone knows that the bull is foredoomed to death, and that at the proper moment a turn of the wrist and one deadly lunge from the *espada* will transfix his vitals. That was the way which Mr. Irving took with Château Renaud at the Lyceum.

Mr. W. Terriss did everything that could possibly be done with the difficult and unlovely part of Château Renaud. Mr. Terriss's *physique* is not in keeping with the part assigned to him, which would have suited Mr. John Clayton, and especially Mr. Bancroft. But, although Mr. Terriss could not look like a *viveur* of Frascati's and the Jockey Club; like a *lion* of the Bois de Boulogne and the *foyer de la danse* at the Grand Opéra, he acted throughout most carefully and intelligently, and his presentment of the pangs of remorse in the forest just before the arrival of the Avenger of Blood was a really fine piece of acting. Mr. Terriss should change the fashion of his beard and moustache. The fashion which he has adopted is not that patronised by French gentlemen in the year 1840. Unfortunately, it was patronised by nearly every omnibus-conductor in Paris.

Mr. Pinero was very quiet and gentleman-like as M. Alfred Meynard, and Mr. Elwood earnestly sympathetic as Montgiron. Mr. Mead was a most melodramatically furious Orlando, and Mr. Johnson a duly farcical Colonna. Miss Pouncefort was amiably dignified as Madame Savilia dei

Franchi; and Miss Fowler must be complimented on the abnegation of self which she displayed in sustaining the absolutely paltry part of Emilie de Lesparre, into which she infused, nevertheless, much grace and pathos.

The "mounting" of "The Corsican Brothers" was magnificent. Scenery, dresses, decorations, ballet, and accessories were all sumptuous; but I reserve what I have to say about the *mise-en-scène* for a second notice next week, when a very delicate little original comedy in one act, called "Bygones," which was acted for the first time, with marked success, will also call for notice. The author of "Bygones" is Mr. A. W. Pinero.

The second memorable event of the week was the assumption at Sadler's Wells on Monday night of the tremendously difficult part of Othello by Mr. Charles Warner, who only a few nights ago was playing in "It Is Never Too Late To Mend," and only a few weeks ago was playing Coupeau in "Drink." Sadler's Wells was crowded to witness Mr. Warner's interpretation of the Moor of Venice; and it augurs well for the success of Mrs. Bateman's spirited management in her adherence to the Shakspearean drama that the pit and gallery seemed to know "Othello" by heart, and never missed to "take up" the "points" in the play. Mr. Warner is heartily to be congratulated on his courage in selecting the part of Othello for impersonation. His *physique* is splendid. His voice is very sonorous, and at times very musical. He does not rant more than a man maddened by jealousy would rant. His passion and his pathos are equally artistic and effective; but he is not yet a Shakspearean actor. His elocution is not quite up to the high standard of excellence which we expect in an interpreter of Othello. To Mr. Charles Warner's great good fortune, he is a young man. I am sure that he is a very gifted man, and a very observant and industrious man to boot. With continued study—study of the most sedulous kind—he can scarcely fail to make, ere long, vast improvement as a tragedian; and if the Fates are propitious there may be a very bright future before him in the highest departments of his art. At present his rendering of the noble Moor is somewhat crude. The Iago of Mr. Hermann Vezin was a most finished and polished performance—superlatively self-possessed, self-contained, and sardonic. Never did a more affable fiend, a more well-bred "demi-demon" bring ruin and confusion into a respectable private family in Cyprus. Mr. E. H. Brooke's Cassio was very spirited; and Mr. Walter J. Brooks bore himself very efficiently as the unfortunate dupe Roderigo. Finally, Miss Isabel Bateman was a charmingly submissive and affectionate Desdemona. She looked very graceful and pretty, and her dress (for these days of sumptuary prodigality) was exemplarily quiet and refined.

G. A. S.

## MUSIC.

## COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

These concerts are to close this (Saturday) evening, when a specially attractive programme is offered for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti, the directors. Since our last notice, a "Humorous" night has been given, the principal features in which were Mozart's "Musikalischer Spass" (a "Musical Joke"), Romberg's "Toy Symphony," and the final "Presto" and supplemental "Adagio" from Haydn's "Farewell" symphony. The first-named work was composed (in 1787) in ridicule of much of the inane music of the period, and as a caricature of clumsy performers. The absurd effect of wrong notes, false entries of the instruments, and other errors, such as inefficient amateurs would make, was duly recognised by the audience; a special feature having been the burlesque cadenza for the first violin, played by Mr. A. Burnett with due appreciation of its humour. The Toy Symphony is more fitted for drawing-room than for public performance, the puerility of the childish instruments (imitation cuckoo, quail, nightingale, and woodpecker; rattles, triangles, bells, diminutive drums, and penny trumpets) becoming wearisome when heard throughout a series of symphonic movements. Far more effective were the concluding portions of Haydn's symphony, the closing "Adagio" of which includes the gradual departure of the players, each of whom, in turn, extinguishes his candle, takes up his instrument, and leaves the orchestra, until only two violins are heard; these following the example of the others. The purpose with which the symphony was written is said to have been the desire of Haydn to give a hint to his patron, Prince Esterhazy, of the wish of his musicians to obtain their holiday leave to revisit their homes. The practical carrying out of this piece of musical humour was thoroughly appreciated by the Covent Garden audience. Other less important orchestral features on the occasion referred to were Glinka's fantasia ("Kamarskaja") on National Russian airs, Weber's Chinese overture entitled "Turandot," a "Meditation" (Scherz), in which the styles of past and present composers are parodied; and a so-called "Wedding March of Punch and Judy," a most offensive burlesque of the fine Wedding March which forms a part of Mendelssohn's noble music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream." The first part of the concert included Mr. Charles Hallé's admirable performance of Weber's pianoforte solo, the "Invitation to the Waltz"—and vocal solos of no special importance, rendered by Miss Mary Davies, Madame Antoinette Sterling, and Mr. Vernon Rigby. The second portion of the programme was of the usual miscellaneous character.

On Saturday, the eminent Russian pianist, Madame Essipoff, made her first appearance this season, and played Mendelssohn's first concerto (in G minor) with brilliant execution, besides contributing two unaccompanied solos to the second part of the concert. Mr. Viotti Collins gained great applause by his skilful execution of a difficult violin solo of Paganini's, written for the fourth string only. The vocalists were Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. A. Oswald. The humorous programme was repeated on Tuesday and Thursday. Wednesday was the last classical night, and yesterday (Friday) the last English choral and ballad concert.

After the interval of a week, a new series of Promenade Concerts is to begin at Covent-Garden Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Hayes, with Mr. Weist Hill as conductor.

London music will soon regain its wonted activity. The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts will begin a new series (the twenty-fifth) on Oct. 9; on Monday, Oct. 18, Her Majesty's Theatre will open for a season of operatic performances, in Italian, at cheap prices; on Nov. 8, the Monday Popular Concerts will open their twenty-third season; and during the winter the Sacred Harmonic Society will resume its concerts, removed to St. James's Hall.

Madame Marie Roze has sailed for New York to fulfil an operatic engagement with Mr. Strakosch in America. The term of contract is for six months, during which period the principal cities will be visited. Madame Roze is to be supported by a powerful company, and sing in English the following operas:—"Faust," "Mignon," "Aida," "Huguenots," "Mefistofele," and "Lohengrin."

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

No satisfactory explanation of Bend Or's melancholy exhibition in the St. Leger has yet been forthcoming. He was undoubtedly struck into by Zealot, and received two or three slight cuts, but, at the time that this occurred, he had been passed by Robert the Devil, and was in hopeless difficulties; while the fact that he is now in work again conclusively proves that the accident was not a very serious one. We fancy that want of condition was the main cause of his failing to gain a place. He has always been a difficult horse to train, and, in place of giving him a thorough preparation, Peck was compelled to let him potter about behind Blue Danube. Then the terribly heavy state of the course was all against a half-trained horse, and, above all, we are more than ever convinced that as we mentioned at the time—"Robert" is the better of the pair, and, with Cannon on his back, would have won the Derby by a good length. Still, Bend Or will yet prove that he ought to have been second at Doncaster, and will have his revenge on Cipolata and Abbot if he ever meets them again. Zealot performed more in his Goodwood than his Ascot form; but Beaumont cut a very respectable figure, and, on Sunday last, took a good race in France, over a distance of nearly two miles. It is understood that Messrs. Brewer and Blanton won about £25,000 in the race, and their success was thoroughly popular.

The weather improved a little on the Thursday, but still there were several heavy showers, and the programme was not attractive enough to compensate people for getting wet through. Of course the chief event of the afternoon was the Portland Plate, for which Peter (9 st. 7 lb.) was backed down to 3 to 1, in spite of his welter weight, and in the face of fourteen opponents. However, he began far more slowly than usual, which was not surprising, considering that the course was a perfect swamp, and, though he made up an immense deal of ground from the distance, he could never quite on terms with Discount (6 st. 12 lb.), who won by a neck. The Rous Plate proved a good thing for a daughter of Doncaster and Czarina, a filly in Lord Rosebery's stable, and the unlucky Mazurka was once more second. Another field of fifteen ran for the Alexandra Plate, in which little Witchery (7 st. 11 lb.) slipped her horses at the start, and came in alone. On the Friday, which was the only fine day of the four, the Tattersall Sale Stakes, for yearlings sold at Doncaster in 1879, proved a very happy idea, and produced a good class field of ten. Simmel was made favourite, and ran well, as he always does, but 9 st. 7 lb. proved a little too much for him, and Fortissimo won easily at last. Teviotdale, who had been withdrawn from the Leger and reserved specially for the Doncaster Stakes, was only opposed by Apollo; but, though the latter had cut such a poor figure in the big race, he was good enough to beat the north-country horse, who is very unsound. Jenny Howlet once more ran wretchedly in the Park Hill Stakes, but Evasion showed a glimpse of her best two-year-old form, and stuck so gamely to Experiment that Osborne had to do all he knew to win by a neck. The Doncaster Cup was virtually a match between Dresden China and Edelweiss. Schoolboy, who was making running for the latter, set a rattling pace from the moment the flag fell, and at one time was nearly two hundred yards in front of the other three. Bonnie Marden was well beaten fully half a mile from home, at which point the others were together, and eventually the Goodwood Cup heroine won with great ease by a length, and has since been backed pretty heavily for the Cesarewitch. The Prince of Wales's Nursery Plate fell to the highly-tried Vallon (6 st. 6 lb.); and Earl Godwin, a son of Macaroni and Lady Coventry, wound up the meeting by securing the Wentworth Stakes for Lord Falmouth.

Upon the first day the sales of blood stock were fairly successful, and really high-class yearlings seem still able to command very long prices. Mr. Dunlop gave 1500 gs.—his full value—for an own brother to Lizzie Long, by Albert Victor—Letty Long, who was reared at the Croft Stud. Eleven of Lord Scarborough's sold fairly well—Gold Stick (730 gs.), by Silvester—Lady Alice Hawthorn, making the top price. Mr. Eyke, however, had by far the best sale of the day, his four young Brown Breads averaging no less than 1133 gs. An own brother to Hilarious and Reveller fetched 2000 gs., and Mr. Jardine, who bought him, had to bid up to 800 gs. for a colt by Brown Bread—Voyageuse; while an own sister to Picnic (700 gs.), by the same sire from Alice Lee, also sold well. The Moorlands Stud did not do so well as usual with the young Speculums; but Tempest, a colt by Thunder—True Blue, made 600 gs., a large sum for the offspring of an untried sire. Mr. Crowther Harrison did well with his half dozen, thanks chiefly to Lucifer (1000 gs.), a beautiful colt by Rosierucian—Bathilde, and Lady Greensleeves (500 gs.), by Doncaster—Evergreen. Mr. Cookson's dozen were perhaps not quite up to his usual standard, still an average of 370 gs. must be considered very remunerative; Foreteller (1300 gs.), by Hermit—Preface, and Pursebearer (1000 gs.), by Scottish Chief—Thrift, were the cracks of the team; and the former, who is half-brother to Forerunner, is especially promising. The Yardley Stud eleven averaged a shade under 300 gs., nearly all the Sterlings selling well; and we hope that Tom Cannon may have bought a second Isonomy in Transition, by Sterling—Traviata, for whom he gave 1150 gs. The feature of the Friday was the sale of Mr. I'Anson's eleven, which, in spite of the young Salvators failing to hit the public fancy, made the splendid average of 450 gs. An own brother to the luckless Beauclerc went to Mr. Perkins for 1700 gs., and two or three of the others also made capital prices. Some of the late Mr. Launde's brood mares were also disposed of, and Mr. Vyner gave 3200 gs. for Apology.

Thanks to the Australians, the cricket season of 1880 has been unusually protracted. Last week they played the Gentlemen of Scotland, whom they defeated by six wickets. Owing to the heavy state of the ground, low scores were the order of the day, Jarvis (31 and 41) and Alexander (47) doing most for the winners, while Palmer and Boyle proved most effective with the ball. On the other side, A. G. Steel (60), C. Davidson (41), A. L. Wood (35), J. A. Allan (35), and the Hon. Ivo Bligh (30) did nearly all the run-getting.

On Saturday evening Miss Beckwith successfully accomplished her marvellous swim of one hundred hours in six days, at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. The attendance throughout the week was very large, and the exhibitions of fancy swimming given by Miss Beckwith, her father, and brother, proved very attractive.

J. Roberts, jun., and W. Mitchell will play their great billiard-match for £200 a side, at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening, beginning at six o'clock. The game is 2000 up, and Mitchell is to receive a start of 400 points. Roberts is said to have shown some extraordinary play in a game at Brighton on Saturday last; but as the accounts of the affair appear rather vague and mysterious, we do not give the breaks that he is alleged to have made.

Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., M.P., has presented a clock and bells for erection on the new pier at Bournemouth.





OUR TROOPS LEAVING AFGHANISTAN: FLOATING SICK AND WOUNDED DOWN THE CABUL RIVER FROM JELLALABAD.

FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR CHARLES ROBERTS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## The Extra Supplement.

## BECALMED IN YACHTING.

It is an idle ship's company, steered perhaps by "the summer pilot of an empty heart unto the shore of Nothing," as Tennyson says, that we see here assembled on deck; but how can they sail without any wind? Inlandish readers of Mr. William Black's romances of the Hebridean sea, "White Wings," the latest and not the least inviting, may ponder this question as they look at Mr. Overend's drawing, which we have this week engraved and published. There is really not the slightest token of any nautical business going on; and these people afloat, who seem to be a happy family party, might just as well be ashore, playing lawn tennis, for instance, which is scarcely to be done on board the vessel. A pastime more convenient for the situation has been found in pistol-shooting, the mark being a wine-bottle suspended by a rope stretched athwart the stern of the yacht; and we see that one of the young ladies, instructed by a brother or cousin, is just now taking an uncertain aim with the pretty little revolver, which she feels it needful to hold with both hands. She is more likely to send a bullet into the reeving-block of the main boom tackle, or to cut one of its ropes, than to hit the bottle with her next shot. Another lady, of quieter disposition, and some twenty years older, sits in a very comfortable wicker chair, listening to some magazine article which a young man is reading aloud to her. The little boy is fishing with a line overboard; the little girls are founding a big Newfoundland dog. The disengaged young lady is only looking on; and the parrot, which has perched itself on the boom, is just enjoying the sunny day, as we doubt not they will all enjoy it, though disappointed of an expected run that morning in their yachting cruise off the beautiful coast of a mountainous and wooded island.

## FINE ARTS.

A large selection of the great Grace collection of topographical, and other illustrations of London has been arranged on screens for public view in the King's Library, British Museum, by Mr. Reid, Keeper of the Department of Prints and Drawings. The whole collection was, it will be remembered, exhibited at South Kensington last year, and purchased on very advantageous terms by the Museum authorities. We noticed the collection at the time of its exhibition, but for various reasons it did not attract one tithe of the public attention which its inexhaustible interest deserves.

The second annual free exhibition of pictures, drawings, sculptures, &c., in connection with the South London Working-Men's College, in Upper Kennington-lane, which has recently closed, was visited by over 3000 persons. The expenses of the exhibition have reached £50, but the receipts have not been more than £2.

General Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., has presented to the Military Academy at Woolwich a bust, by Mr. Belt, of the late Prince Imperial. It has been placed in the library.

The *American Art-Review* for August is enriched with several artistic etchings and numerous well-executed and beautifully-printed wood engravings. The papers on the American etchers, and Mr. Linton's history of wood engraving in America, are continued, and are copiously illustrated. The "Review," as an exponent of Transatlantic art, is creditable to all concerned.

The second exhibition of the lately formed Yorkshire Society of Artists (the first exhibition having been held in the spring of this year) was opened last week in the new galleries at Leeds. The display, which comprises nearly 1000 items, consists entirely of contributions of the artists, and, excluding the loan pictures of the former gathering, the present collection fully equals—and, indeed, in some respects surpasses—its predecessor. The amount of the sales on the two opening days much exceeded that realised during the first month of the former exhibition. The oil-pictures were hung under the superintendence of Mr. T. J. Gullick, of London.

The local artists at Liverpool are complaining that their works are excluded from the exhibitions of the Corporation, to make room for those of strangers. In 1879 there were 210 works by local artists, but only eighty this year, as against 1000 by strangers. There can, however, be little doubt that this is merely an illustration in art of the law of the "survival of the fittest." If the local artists think they can make out a case, they should hold an exhibition of their own works.

M. Fantin's fine picture "Dans l'Atelier," which was much admired at the Paris Salon, and won a gold medal at Munich, is now in the Manchester Autumn Exhibition, having been bought by a Manchester collector for £400. The picture was, it is said, rejected from the last exhibition of the Royal Academy.

Several of Gustave Doré's colossal paintings are on view in the spacious Central Exchange Art-Gallery, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In consequence of objections raised by the New York committee, the unveiling of the Burns statue at Dundee, which was to have taken place on the 25th inst., has been postponed.

The Government of New South Wales have granted £1000 a year for the purposes of an art-gallery in Adelaide.

A report that the Archaeological Society of Rome had become practically extinct since Mr. J. H. Parker's return to Oxford has been contradicted by that gentleman.

The exhibition of the works of Couture, now open at the Palais d'Industrie, is reported to be a surprise even to the Parisians. Many of Couture's pictures were sold for large prices to Americans; but the artist reserved several of his most important paintings, together with many drawings and sketches, for the decoration of his château at Villiers-le-Bel. No galleries sufficiently large for these works could be found till some of those of the Palais in the Champs Elysées were obtained. Here are now shown "Les Romains de la Décadence," the enormous picture from the Luxembourg, "L'Engagement des Volontaires de '92," which measures nine metres in length; "Le Baptême du Prince Impérial," only a trifle smaller; "L'Amour d'Or," from the Museum of Toulouse; "Le Trouvère," "Damocles," and other works from private collections; several satirical and humorous pieces, and a vast number of sketches and drawings, many of them exhibited by the artist's widow. "L'Engagement des Volontaires" is regarded as Couture's chef-d'œuvre, and is remarkable for a union of allegory and realism characteristic of the painter. A crowd of Frenchmen of all classes are responding to Rouget de l'Isle's stirring appeal to arms to resist the invader, while above the multitude flying onwards are figures of Liberty, Patriotism, and Victory. This splendid cartoon was designed for the decoration of one of the walls of the Salle des Etats, but was countermanded by the late Emperor, with other works he had commissioned of M. Couture.

A portrait of Soufflet, the architect of the Panthéon, by Vanloo, has been placed in the Louvre.

Amongst the civic lumber at the Mansion House has long been kept a monster painting by Sir Robert Kerr Porter, a representation of the battle of Agincourt, which was presented by him to the Corporation about the year 1819. This leviathan production contains upwards of 1000 figures, and measures one hundred feet wide by thirty feet deep—larger than the "Paradiso" of Tintoretto, much larger than the "Last Judgment" of Michael Angelo, about three times the width of "The Marriage at Cana" by Paul Veronese, and five times the whole superficial dimensions of Mr. Prinsep's big picture in the last Academy exhibition. This Brobdignagian canvas has occasionally been utilised as a screen at the Mansion House; but, owing to its size, it has been found necessary to cut it into three sections, the central representing the battle, and the other two the English advance and the French retreat. This extraordinary performance has been hung, by order of the Lord Mayor, in the Guildhall during the last week; and a committee has been appointed to consider the advisability of mounting it in reduced sections, and also the desirability of cleaning and restoring it. We need hardly say that the only remarkable feature about it is its size; and we would suggest that the best thing to do with this, "the biggest picture in the world," as we suppose, is to present it to our American cousins, who have room for it and like big things. But, stay; we are not sure that this is the biggest picture in the world. Sir Robert himself, when he was only twenty-two, painted a panoramic representation of "The Storming of Seringapatam," which, if in existence, should be twenty feet longer, though it only contained 700 lifesize figures. This panorama, the "Agincourt," and a "Siege of Acre," of about the same size as the Guildhall picture, were painted for the Lyceum when Sir Robert was scene-painter there. Could these three pictures possibly be exhibited together, M. Gustave Doré would run much risk of being beaten out of the field. Sir Robert Kerr Porter's life was a romance. During his active and adventurous career he was by turns artist, soldier, author, and diplomatist. Invited to Russia by the Emperor, he was employed in the decoration of the Admiralty Hall, painted several large historical pictures, and fell in love with a Russian princess, whom he ultimately married. He went with General Moore through the hardships of the campaign ending with Corunna. From 1817 to 1820 he travelled in the East, and made many sketches in Persia, &c., which are now in the British Museum. He was knighted by the King of Sweden and the Shah, as well as by his own Sovereign. He was Consul at Venezuela for several years; finally, he died at St. Petersburg, and was buried in the foreign cemetery there. He was the author of several books of travels; and the once-popular novelists, Jane and Maria Porter, were his sisters.

## TROOPS LEAVING AFGHANISTAN.

It may be some months yet before the British forces can be entirely withdrawn from Southern Afghanistan. The policy of our Government, with the present Liberal Ministry, can hardly be the permanent retention of Candahar; but it is still uncertain whether Abdurrahman, the new Ameer of Cabul, will soon be able to take charge of it. There is another condition of uncertainty in the fate of Ayoub Khan, and the chance of his regaining power at Herat, though rumours prevail of an insurrection against him in that city. General Sir F. Roberts is now occupied in restoring British authority in Pishin and other districts between Candahar and Quetta. We trust there will be no further occasion for active military operations, and that the Afghan War is ended, though some political difficulties remain to be solved.

The peaceable retirement, from Cabul to the Khyber Pass, of Sir Donald Stewart's division of the army, has now become a matter of past history. Northern Afghanistan was freely and voluntarily evacuated by our forces, at the same time when General Roberts marched southward to defeat Ayoub Khan and to relieve the besieged garrison at Candahar. We are now indebted to an obliging military correspondent, Major Charles J. Cramer Roberts, for a sketch that shows the manner in which the sick and wounded soldiers, together with some Government stores, were conveyed on native rafts down the Cabul river, from Jellalabad to Dacca. The merit of adopting this contrivance, and of making successful arrangements for its execution, is chiefly due to Surgeon-Major Tippetts, who made great exertions to procure the safe and comfortable removal of the sick from Cabul to India. By using the native rafts on the river they were spared, at the hottest season of the year, some very severe marches, which would have been almost killing. The construction of these rafts is somewhat rude, but they answer very well, and are very quickly prepared. Given the dimensions of the raft wanted, it needs only that a number of inflated skins, with rough planking laid upon them, be lashed together, which can be done in a couple of hours. The amount of burden such a raft is capable of bearing would astonish any person not before accustomed to see it; and, from its pliable nature, it is better than one made of casks, which would not only draw more water, but would be more difficult to manage in the rapids. These often require careful and clever steering, to avoid the dangerous rocks in the deep and strong stream of the Cabul river. Another cause of anxiety during the voyage was the chance of being fired at, anywhere along the river, by the unfriendly marauding tribes on the opposite bank. A single bullet through one of the "musssocks," as the inflated ox hides are called, would have instantly deprived it of floating power. It was, therefore, with much satisfaction that the safe arrival of the raft at Dacca was hailed. Our Illustration gives a very correct notion of the raft drifting down the river, with a man at each of the four corners punting or paddling an oar to direct its course. Some others of the crew are engaged in blowing up skins which have become leaky and lost the air they contained. The officer and soldiers on guard are keeping a sharp look-out towards the shore, while the invalid passengers lie under cover of an awning. When such a raft arrives at Dacca, it is taken to pieces; the planks are sold to Government contractors; and the skins, after pressing out the air from them, are sent back to Jellalabad on mules or camels, to be used again for other rafts, till they become quite worn out.

A fox was chased through the main streets of Bishop's Stortford on Monday morning by Mr. Gosling's hounds. Reynard entered the town at the north end, and after an exciting cheery through a garden took to the streets, followed by the hounds in full cry, thence through the market square, and was shortly after captured in the Reindeer Inn yard.

Yesterday week the bells of the parish church of Boston were rung at intervals in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the foundation of the city of Boston, Massachusetts. The latter Boston received its name in honour of the Rev. John Cotton, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers," who was twenty years Vicar of Boston, in Lincolnshire.

## THE RECESS.

The idyllic season of English political life has succeeded to the turmoil and talk of the Parliamentary Session. Whilst differences of opinion have suddenly brought about a reshuffling of the Ministerial cards in France, politicians in this country have for the nonce almost turned their swords into ploughshares, so to speak. Monsieur de Freycinet may feel impelled to resign his position as the French Premier. But Mr. Gladstone leads a placid life at Hawarden, unruffled by anything more exciting, so far as the outer world knows, than reading the lessons on Sunday in the village church; and the Right Hon. Henry Bouverie Brand, in lieu of emulating M. Gambetta in his favourite pastime of Minister-making-and-unmaking, quietly assumes the robe of Corydon at the Glynde Harvest Home. We all know the genial smile of the Speaker, and can imagine how easily and well he must have filled this gentle rôle on Saturday, when he assured the agriculturists of Glynde in placid tones:—

I have been a farmer something like thirty years, and throughout that long period I have watched with keen interest the harvests as they have occurred. The harvest of 1880, speaking of it with respect to the weather, was the best I can remember, and I may speak with confidence when I say that not at any period within the memory of living man was there a worse than in 1879.

Sir William Harcourt, glad to seek relaxation from the cares and anxieties incident to a sad succession of home disasters, has fled from Seaham to Scotland, whither Nemesis with a crop of "Justice's Justice" still pursues the Home Secretary, however. As for Mr. Bright, the right hon. gentleman has intimated, with somewhat of democratic bluntness, to the magnates of Aberdeen that he does not expect to be Minister in attendance upon the Queen at Balmoral, and therefore could not accept at present the proffered freedom of that city. Far as John o' Groats and Land's-End asunder are the rest of the Ministers—Earl Granville finding the air of Walmer Castle more bracing than the heated atmosphere of the House of Lords, Mr. Childers being on a tour of conciliation and observation in Ireland, and Lord Hartington flitting from Doncaster Moor to Ducal preserves. Sir Charles Dilke alone has since the Prorogation been prevented by illness from taking full advantage of the opportunities offered for recreation; but we are glad to learn the zealous colleague of Earl Granville, with whom he stayed when Parliament separated, is recovering, and is able to transact the business of the Foreign Office.

Mr. Fawcett, fresh from encouraging the hoarding of postage-stamps for the purposes of thrift, has elicited a remonstrance from Sir Henry Cole by a remark he let drop at Salisbury on Monday. The Postmaster-General accompanied his accomplished wife to the platform; and, Mrs. Fawcett having presented the prizes won at the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations, the right hon. gentleman "improved the occasion" by warning his listeners against over-cramming their minds. Mr. Fawcett casually intimated that the study of mathematics was a favourite recreation of his; but added he should no more advocate that everybody should cultivate the same pastime than that everyone should be taught "music or drawing." There Sir Henry Cole joined issue with him. The Apostle of South Kensington wrote post-haste to the *Times* in favour of teaching the young idea how to sing and draw.

There are not lacking signs that the truce between the rival political parties will soon be broken. It having been to the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that Lord Beaconsfield addressed the letter which was the signal for the General Election, there was some fitness in the rising of the Duke of Marlborough thus early in the Recess to inaugurate the campaign against the Government which has taken the place of the noble Earl's Administration. On Tuesday his Grace adversely criticised the measures of the Ministry as being likely to disturb the friendly relations of landlords with tenants; and defended the House of Lords as the bulwark against the Democracy. The Duke spoke at the dinner of the Woodstock Agricultural Association, and was followed in the same vein by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Randolph Churchill, the sarcastic young Leader of the "Fourth Party." Another member of this microscopic Party, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, on the morrow wrote a pungent letter to the *Times* protesting that he could no longer remain silent (was golden silence ever his forte?) whilst England was engaged in subjecting the Albanians to the Montenegrins.

The Duke of Buccleuch, presiding at an agricultural dinner at Thornhill on Tuesday, took advantage of the "The Army and Navy" toast to enter likewise a lively protest against the attempt by the joint naval demonstration "to bully and overawe the poor Turk."

Earl Fortescue, returning to his old love, on Tuesday gave the distinction of his name as President to the opening meeting of the Sanitary Institute's Congress at Exeter. Replying for "The House of Lords" at the Mayor's luncheon, the noble Earl, in his usual amiable style, deprecated Mr. Forster's recent attack on the Upper Chamber, and maintained that it had done good service to the State.

Two influences are at work in Ireland. Mr. Childers, on behalf of the Government, and doubtless in his most honeyed accents, has been assuring the people of Donegal, who have accorded him a hearty reception, that the Ministry intend to do all they can to improve the condition of Ireland. Mr. Parnell, to maintain his leadership, on Sunday began at Ennis a series of meetings in favour of land reform; but, while his speech was characteristically thankless to the Government for what they had endeavoured to do for the sister isle, there was a welcome absence of that mischievous and craven appeal to the passions which Mr. Forster felt called upon to denounce on the part of another Irish member.

A coming event probably cast its shadow before it when Mr. Leonard Courtney, speaking recently at the opening dinner of the Liverpool Junior Reform Club, returned thanks in a remarkable able speech for the toast of "Her Majesty's Government." A useful member of Mr. Gladstone's former Ministry, Mr. Baxter (who looked anything but cheerful on the back Ministerial benches last Session), the same day earnestly enlisted the Navy at a meeting on board the Mars training-ship at Dundee. The Liberals of Aylesbury festively foregathered on Tuesday, and vivaciously celebrated, under the chairmanship of Lord Carington, the return of two Liberal members for the borough.

Colonel Joicey, M.P., has signified his intention of giving £2000 to the Newcastle-on-Tyne Bishopric Fund.

The portrait of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Brownlow, in this Number of our Journal, is from a photograph by A. Bassano, of London; that of Captain St. John Frome, from one by Crowe and Rodgers, of Stirling; and that of Lieutenant-Colonel L. G. Brown, from one by Ritter, Molkenteller, and Co., of India. The portrait of Mr. C. B. Birch, A.R.A., is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, W., Vicar of Walsall, to be Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral.  
 Bourdillon, Francis; Vicar of Old Warden.  
 Brandreth, William; Vicar of St. Gregory-the-Great, Canterbury.  
 Burt, John Thomas; Rector of Southwick.  
 Colbeck, W. R.; Rural Dean of Hoxne.  
 Cook, Thomas Henry; Vicar of Helme.  
 Cooper, L. L.; Vicar of St. John's, Leicester.  
 Curtis, George Herbert; Rector of Waldron.  
 Eyre, John R.; Minister of St. Michael's, Toxteth Park, Liverpool.  
 Fuller, Henry; Vicar of Milton Ernest, Beds.  
 Gilbert, Edward Wiles; Rector of Wendon Lofts-with-Elmdon.  
 Gregson, Jesse; Vicar of Rusland, Lancashire.  
 Harris, J. O.; Rector of West Walton-with-Talbenny, Pembrokeshire.  
 Hawkins, William Webster; Vicar of Hensall-cum-Heck.  
 Heald, Charles William; Perpetual Curate of Bobbington.  
 Holden, H. B. M. M.; Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Bowling, Bradford.  
 Kennedy, J. D.; Rector of St. Sampson's, Guernsey; Rector of Grazeley.  
 Lake, Walter James, Vicar of Farnley; Incumbent of Clayton-le-Moors.  
 Le Feuvre, P. A.; Acting Chaplain to the Forces at Jersey.  
 Mallinder, Dacre; Perpetual Curate of Bolton-on-Swale.  
 McArthur, Charles Chapman; Rector of Burlingham St. Andrew and St. Peter, Norfolk.  
 Miller, John Lacy; Rector of Hackford, Norfolk.  
 Molony, Charles Walker; Rector of West Worlington.  
 Norman, Robert Manners; Vicar of Maltby.  
 Norris, Charles Edward; Vicar of Fulinge.  
 Parish, William Samuel; Vicar of Freckenham.  
 Parker, Charles William; Vicar of Downton-on-the-Rock, Ludlow.  
 Pickford, John; Vicar of Tuddenham St. Martin, Suffolk.  
 Seaver, J.; Vicar of Cullercoats, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 Whitehead, George; Vicar of Ellington.  
 Williams, Hugh George; Vicar of Llanrhydy, Glamorganshire.  
 Wood, Charles Robert; Vicar of Bredfield with Lowdham-cum-Pettistree, Suffolk.  
 Wren, Thomas Bishop Cawley; Rector of Corney, Cumberland.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Lichfield has presented the Rev. W. Allen, Vicar of Walsall, to a prebendal stall in the cathedral.

We are requested to state that the Dean of Westminster has left London for the Continent a few weeks.

Emmanuel Church, Leeds, which has been built at a cost of £9000, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon on the 15th.

Dr. Ryle held his first ordination as Bishop of Liverpool at the Cathedral Church of St. Peter on Saturday. Seven priests and nine deacons were dedicated to the ministry.

The Rev. L. Leader Cooper, on leaving for St. John's Vicarage, Leicester, has been presented with a study-table, teapot, and coffee-pot from the congregation and Sunday schools of Raunds.

The Dean of Salisbury has been presented with a testimonial, consisting of a valuable silver salver and a purse containing a hundred guineas, in recognition of his services while acting as Vicar of Kidderminster.

Speaking at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Church school at Bournemouth on the 16th inst., the Bishop of Winchester said that great responsibility rested upon the people of this country to see that young children had a proper Christian training.

Last week the Countess Beauchamp laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings at St. Matthias's Church, Malvern Link, which it is proposed to enlarge in order to accommodate the increasing population of the place. There was the usual service in the church in the forenoon, and a sermon was preached by the Dean of Worcester. Subsequently a luncheon was partaken of in the school-room adjoining.

Several grants in aid of local benefactions (which, joined together, will be doubled by Queen Anne's Bounty or the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) have been made from the Poor Benefice Fund of the diocese of Salisbury. To the parish of Ansty, in Wilts, which is completely disendowed, £100 was voted, and it was agreed to double any sum not exceeding £150 which may be locally collected before the end of October. A similar grant was made to West Lulworth, in Dorset. To Cerne Abbas, in the same county, £75 was voted. To Studley, St. John's, Trowbridge, in Wilts, £200 was granted; and to Chittoe parish, in the same county, £200 was also voted. In the latter case the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have raised the living from £160 to £300 a year.

The first Church Conference of Durham summoned by the Bishop for the purpose of discussing questions affecting the Church was opened in Durham city on Tuesday. About 200 members were present, and the Bishop, as president, gave the opening address, in which he set forth that these periodical gatherings were not the least happy results of revived life and energy in the Church of England. Having reviewed the work and prospects of the Church in the diocese, his Lordship said the laity and clergy must learn to realise more fully than hitherto that they were not isolated combatants in a desultory struggle, but soldiers of a great army, officered, disciplined, and marshalled for a steady campaign against ignorance and sin. Mr. Albert Grey, M.P., read a paper on Organised Lay Work in the Church of England, and Sir W. C. Jones, Bart., Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., and the Dean of Durham read papers on the Cathedral in its Relations to the Diocese.

It is officially announced in the *London Gazette* that the following ecclesiastical changes shall be made in various parts of the kingdom, with the concurrence of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Bishops of the respective dioceses, and the patrons and Incumbents of the several parishes affected:—1. A "district chapelry" is to be assigned to the Church of St. Peter, at Scorton, in the parish of St. Helen, Garstang, Lancashire (otherwise known as Churchtown). 2. A new district, to be called All Saints', Crowborough, is to be carved out of the parish of Rotherfield, Sussex, the patronage of which is to be vested in the Marquis of Abergavenny and his heirs. 3. A new parish is to be formed out of the district of Norwood (formerly part of the parish of Hayes), Middlesex, and to be called the parish of St. John, Southall-green; and, 4. A new district is to be carved out of the ancient parish of Willesden, Middlesex, and to be styled the district of St. Andrew, Willesden.

The Duke of Argyll laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Ballachulish last week. Dr. Story, in proposing the Duke's health at a lunch which followed, expressed his satisfaction at the Duke of Argyll's services to the Church of Scotland.

The foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic church was laid on Sunday at Ince, near Wigan, by the Bishop of Liverpool. A Roman Catholic priest last week performed burial service according to the rites of his Church in the parish churchyard of Egton, in Yorkshire. Cardinal Manning laid the foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic Church at Nottingham on Tuesday afternoon. The Church will stand on a site previously occupied by a public-house and some small tenements, the neighbourhood being a very poor one.

Mr. Agar-Robartes and Mr. Borlase, the members for East Cornwall, laid two of the memorial-stones of a new Wesleyan chapel at Polruan, on Thursday week. In the course of his speech Mr. Robartes said he had always held that members of every denomination might very well co-operate on occasions of this kind, and he knew of no reason why, as a member of the Church of England, he should not participate in the work.

## HOME NEWS.

The Royal Commission on City Guilds have arranged to begin their inquiries early in October.

We learn from the *City Press* that last year £3483 was expended in charitable donations by the Corporation of London.

The annual provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society will be held this year in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, beginning on Oct. 6.

After an absence of five weeks upon the Continent, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress returned last Saturday to the Mansion House.

Mr. John Scott is the newly appointed Professor of Agriculture and Estate Management in the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester.

Sergeant Marshman has been acquitted by the court-martial by which he has been tried for alleged fraudulent marking at the Wimbledon butts.

At a meeting on Monday of the representatives appointed by the Yorkshire and Derbyshire Miners' Conference, it was resolved to amalgamate the three existing societies.

We are informed that fifty-seven tons of Greek marble have been delivered in London, free of all charges, by the Greek Government, for the pedestal of the Byron monument.

The Grand Stand, which for many years past had occupied a prominent position on the racecourse, the South Denes, Great Yarmouth, was burnt to the ground last Saturday afternoon.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the late Mr. Roebuck in Bushey churchyard, near London, where he is interred, and to have his bust placed in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield.

Sir H. Bessemer F.R.S. will be presented with the freedom of the city of London at Guildhall on Wednesday, Oct. 6, and the Lord Mayor will entertain him at dinner at the Mansion House the same evening.

It is stated that Mr. Tindall Atkinson, of the Leeds Circuit, has been appointed to the judgeship of the Hants, Wilts, and Dorset county courts, a position until recently occupied by Mr. T. E. P. Lefroy, who has retired on an annuity of £1000.

A successful fête was given at Brighton on Monday, at the Swiss Gardens, in aid of the funds of the Volunteer Fire Brigade. The proceedings comprised a single-handed competition in engine drill, for which four prizes were given.

There was a Co-operative Congress at Leicester last Saturday, when a resolution was adopted in favour of a conference between the Co-operative Board and the representative trade unions for the furtherance of productive co-operation.

Sir John Michel, G.C.B., Commander of the Forces in Ireland, his term of office having expired, bade farewell on Tuesday to his fellow officers and the soldiers in garrison at Dublin. Sir Thomas Steele K.C.B., succeeds to the command.

The British Museum is about to be enriched by a collection of Natural History specimens made by the officers of her Majesty's surveying ship *Alert*, which has been for some months engaged in surveying the Straits of Magellan.

A large and beautiful fountain erected opposite the Town-hall at Leeds, was on Tuesday afternoon thrown open to the public by the Mayor, in presence of ten or twelve thousand persons, who were addressed by his Worship and members of the Corporation.

The Thames rose on Tuesday nearly three feet above Trinity high-water mark, and overflowed at several points of its southern bank. In the afternoon a fog settled over the river between Waterloo Bridge and Woolwich, and the river steamers had to carry mast-lights.

It is stated that, in consequence of the report of the Select Committee on the London water supply, the eight companies have agreed to oppose, as one body, any scheme which the Government may bring forward for the purchase of all, or any, of their undertakings.

The Board of Trade have awarded a silver-gilt claret jug and two beakers to Captain Antonio D. Oliveira, of a Portuguese brig, who picked up at sea on April 27 last part of the crew of the steamer *American*, which was lost on a voyage from Southampton to Cape Town.

The Sir Josiah Mason's Science College, Birmingham, is to be opened with an introductory lecture by Professor Huxley on Oct. 1, and Earl Northbrook, the new president of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, will give the opening address in the Townhall on Oct. 29.

In the remains of a Roman villa on Morton Farm, near Brading, Isle of Wight, a new chamber has been discovered, inclosing a mosaic, the central design of which is a figure of Orpheus playing on the lyre, surrounded by animals. Coins have been found in brass of the reign of Victorinus, A.D. 268.

At Leicester on Monday the Mayor (Mr. John Bennett) opened the fourteenth Board school in that town. The new school is in Catherine-street, and will accommodate 1200 children, and has cost £12,000. The Board now provides accommodation for 10,000 children. Two other schools will shortly be erected.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Rowland Hill Memorial Fund, held on Tuesday at the Mansion House, it was resolved that the sculptors who had consented to compete should be invited to furnish the Committee with models of the proposed statue and sketches of the proposed monument, the total cost of the statue, with pedestal, not to exceed £2000.

Robert Cumming was on Monday charged at the Marlborough-street Police Court, with having burglariously entered the residence of the Earl of Bective, and stolen therefrom a quantity of jewellery, including a ruby ring, value £3000. The prisoner, who is stated to have been at one time a butler in the service of the Earl of Bective, was remanded for a week.

Sir William Harcourt, writing to the Mayor of Manchester, expresses his thorough sympathy with the movement for legislation to prevent juvenile offenders being sent to common goals. No one, he says, can be satisfied with the present state of things, and, with the assistance of the magistrates, he hopes an effectual remedy may be found.

The annual Conference of School Board Clerks was opened at Manchester on the 16th inst. under the presidency of the clerk to the Hull Board. Papers were read by Mr. Davis, the clerk to the Birmingham School Board, and other gentlemen, on subjects connected with elementary education. In the afternoon the members of the Conference were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor of Salford.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board last Saturday reference was made to the Hampstead Hospital, Sir E. Currie expressing the opinion that the ratepayers ought to be made thoroughly aware that, owing to the long-continued litigation in connection with the hospital, they were paying for the maintenance of an institution which could not be utilized.

The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain began its sittings at Exeter on Tuesday, under the chairmanship of Earl Fortescue, President. After luncheon in the Guildhall, the

members visited an Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances. The first general meeting was held in the evening at the Victoria Hall, when Earl Fortescue delivered the presidential address, dealing with the progress of sanitary science, the serious defects in local administration, especially with regard to the Metropolis, and the work of legislation with a view to the health of the people.

A meeting of cotton masters of Lancashire was held in Manchester, on Tuesday afternoon, when it was resolved to support the Accrington masters, and to run the mills three days a week until further notice. A conference with a representative deputation of operatives was appointed for Friday. A manifesto on the part of the employés was issued last evening.

The importance of the potato as an article of food fully justifies the series of International Exhibitions organised under the auspices of the Lord Mayor of London and other prominent citizens for the encouragement of potato-culture. The sixth of these exhibitions was opened on Wednesday morning at the Crystal Palace, when about 3000 dishes were displayed, embracing all the old favourite varieties and several new ones.

A shop and house in Oxford-street, occupied by Messrs. Cook and Birchett, jewellers totally collapsed on the morning of the 17th. It is supposed that the fall was in some degree caused by the alterations going on at the Princess's Theatre which is situated next door. The assistants who lived on the premises, suspecting that there was danger kept a watch all night, and thus escaped without injury. The stock of jewellery, valued at several thousand pounds is buried in the ruins.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant, offering a reward of £500 to any person or persons who, within six months from the present date, shall give such information as will lead to the conviction of the men who attacked Mr. Thomas Boyd and his two sons, at Sham-bough, county Kilkenny, on Aug. 8, mortally wounding one of the latter; and a further reward of £200 to any person who shall give such private information as shall lead to the same result.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week in September was 82,205, of whom 46,331 were in workhouses and 35,874 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877 these figures show an increase of 757, 5847, 5800 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 615, of whom 450 were men, 143 women, and 22 children under sixteen.

Among the Acts passed in the late Session was one to amend the law respecting the manner of passing grants under the Great Seal, and respecting officers connected therewith. On and after Nov. 1 next all warrants for the passing of letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, required to be prepared by the Attorney and Solicitor-General, are to be prepared by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. By the Judicature Act the Judges of the Appeal Court are to be appointed by her Majesty by letters patent; but no provision is made respecting the mode of passing such letters patent. In future such letters patent are to be passed in the same manner as letters patent appointing the Judges of her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

## THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION IN THE ADRIATIC.

The gravest anxiety is felt, at the time of this writing, on Wednesday evening, with respect to the possible issue of the course which has been taken, or which it is intended to take, by the action of the combined squadrons now assembled at Gravosa. It seems extremely doubtful whether the Turkish Government has still the power, even if it will, to be subdued by the dictation of the European Governments in diplomatic concert, to make the Albanians, though nominal subjects of the Sultan, give up the town and district of Dulcigno to the Prince of Montenegro. The town is now occupied by 8000 Albanians, the small Turkish garrison having withdrawn, and the Albanians have also intrenched themselves in commanding positions on the adjacent hills. A Montenegrin force, reckoned at 5000 men, is approaching Dulcigno from Antivari, a short distance north along the seacoast. The Turkish Pasha, with his force of regular Turkish troops, is at Skutari, the Albanian capital, an equal distance in the opposite direction, and protests that he cannot oblige the Albanians to surrender Dulcigno.

The combined European fleet of twenty ships of war, British, French, Russian, German, Austrian, and Italian, under command of Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, is still lying at Gravosa, the larger harbour of the Austrian port of Ragusa, from which Dulcigno is distant less than one hundred miles. We are indebted to a highly esteemed correspondent on board the fleet, by whom, also, we were favoured with valuable sketches during the Russo-Turkish War, for our illustration of the ships as they lie in the harbour of Gravosa. A view of that place, with some description and notice of its history, appeared in our last publication.

The departure of the fleet from Gravosa is not yet officially announced, but its appearance in the roads off Dulcigno will, it is said, not be delayed beyond the 24th or 25th inst.

The *Standard's* correspondent with the fleet telegraphed as follows on Tuesday:—

"To-day, being the fête day of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, all the ships are decorated with masthead flags, and at noon the fleet fired a Royal salute of twenty-one guns. Last night Sir Beauchamp Seymour entertained the Italian Admiral Fincatti and staff, together with all the Captains and Commandants of the various ships of the fleet. Mr. W. H. Smith was also his guest upon the occasion. The Russian Admiral entertained the French Admiral at dinner, and his flag-ship, the *Svetland*, was brilliantly illuminated with the electric light. The ward-room officers of the *Alexandria* gave a dinner to the officers of the *Victoria* (German) and the *Prinz Eugen* and *Zriny* (Austrian)."

The Ragusa correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing, says her Majesty's despatch-boat *Iris* has sailed to Albania for Lord Walter Kerr, who is to bring back the answer of Riza Pasha to the ultimatum of Admiral Seymour, which was a demand for the immediate surrender of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins.

The Porte has addressed a Note to its representatives stating that, in order to avoid bloodshed, it had been desirous of ceding the territories required of it, but that the Naval Demonstration is an exercise of armed pressure contrary to the right of the Sultan and the Porte, and casting upon the Powers the responsibility for all the results.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment will reopen for the autumn season on Monday, Oct. 4. A new first part and a new musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain will be produced soon after the opening.





Custoza, flag-  
ship (Austrian). Palestro, flag-  
ship (Italian).

Evetlana (Russian).

Victoria (German).

Alexandra, flag-  
ship (English).

Téméraire (English).

Roma (Italian).  
Helicon, Admiral Seymour's tender (English).

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION AGAINST TURKEY: THE INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON IN THE BAY AT GRAVOSA.





A YACHTING CRUISE—BECALMED.

BY W. H. OVEREND.



## OFFICERS KILLED IN AFGHANISTAN.

Among the officers of General Sir F. Roberts's army, who were killed in the action of the 1st inst. near Candahar, were Colonel Brownlow and Captain Frome, of the 72nd Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Brownlow, C.B., of the 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders), was forty-four years of age, having been born July 19, 1836. He entered the Army by purchase as Ensign in the 72nd Foot on Sept. 5, 1854, and was promoted to a lieutenancy on June 22 following. From the 28th of the preceding month he served with his regiment



THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. BROWNLOW, C.B.,  
72ND HIGHLANDERS.

in the Crimea, including the expedition to Kertch, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and the attack of June 18, receiving for his services the medal with clasp and the Turkish medal. He was also engaged during the course of the Indian Mutiny, serving at the siege and capture of Kotah, and was present with the leading column of assault on March 30, 1858. He was subsequently actively employed throughout the operations in Central India and the pursuit of the rebel forces under Tantia Topce and Rao Sahib in 1858-9, for which he received the medal with clasp. From April, 1862, till Aug. 18 following he was Assistant Instructor of Musketry at the dépôt battalion, and, after purchasing his Captain's commission, and being gazetted thereto on Aug. 19, he was appointed Instructor of Musketry to the dépôt battalion in the month of September, a post which he continued to fill till June, 1865. On May 28, 1870, he was advanced to the rank of Major by purchase, and on Aug. 15, 1877, was gazetted a Lieutenant-Colonel. He had been engaged throughout the operations in Afghanistan, and on Nov. 19 last was gazetted Companion of the Bath for his services.

Captain St. John Thomas Frome, of the same regiment, was born on Jan. 24, 1841, and entered the army by purchase as Ensign in the 72nd Highlanders on Feb. 22, 1861. He obtained his Lieutenancy, also by purchase, on April 19, 1864, and was gazetted a Captain on June 8, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis George Brown, of the Bombay Staff Corps, intelligence of whose death from sunstroke at Sibi, on the road to Candahar, has been received in England, was in his forty-third year, the eldest son of the late Major Lewis Brown, the gallant defender of Kahun. He served with the 5th Bombay Native Infantry against the Taipings, near Shanghai, and was present at the attack and capture of the intrenched camp at Wang Kaza, and of the town of Tseerpo, at Nazeau, at the storming of the town Tsingpoo, and at the repulse of the rebel army near Nazeau (1862).

## MR. C. B. BIRCH, A.R.A.

This accomplished sculptor, who is forty-eight years of age, is the son of the late Mr. Jonathan Birch, a distinguished scholar of German literature, and translator of "Faust" and the "Nibelungen Lied." Mr. Charles Bell Birch was born in London, but was partly educated at Berlin, where his father resided from 1845. Having already begun, at a very early age, to study in the Schools of Design at Somerset House, he became a student of the Berlin Royal Academy. He continued there until 1852, engaged in drawing and modelling from the antique, showing great skill and talent, and gaining not a few prizes. He attended also the life and anatomical classes (in both of which he took prizes), and the perspective and animal classes. He received more particular instruction, as a pupil, from Professors Rauch and Wichmann, whose studios he attended. His first work of importance was a bust of the late Earl of Westmoreland, English Ambassador at Berlin. It was executed in marble for the King of Prussia, and was exhibited in Berlin and London. On returning to England, Mr. Birch passed through the schools of the Royal



THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. G. BROWN.

Academy, and gained two medals for modelling from the life. After some years he entered Mr. J. H. Foley's studio, where, for a long period, he was principal assistant. In all the larger works which came from that studio Mr. Birch had a share. In 1864 the Art-Union of London offered a premium of £600 for the best original figure or group, a prize open to all nations. Mr. Birch was the successful competitor, his piece of sculpture, "A Wood Nymph," being considered the finest among many similar productions. The group represents a seated nymph fondling a fawn, her left arm encircling the neck of the mother. This work was executed in marble. It was selected by the Royal Commissioners as one of the representative works of British art for the Vienna, Philadelphia, and Paris Exhibitions. In 1869 Mr. Birch gained in competition a commission for a statue of the late Dr. Chadwick, of Bolton. The execution of this obliged him to discontinue his work in Mr. Foley's studio. Mr. Foley, however, in his will named Mr. Birch as one of the three sculptors to whom he intrusted the completion of his unfinished works. In 1879 Mr. Birch exhibited "The Last Call," a group of heroic size, representing a trumpeter of hussars and his horse simultaneously shot while in the act of charging. During many years past, Mr. Birch has exhibited

at the Suffolk-street, Dudley, and other galleries, as well as in the provinces and Ireland. In 1876 he was called upon to carry out an important monument to the late David Reid, erected at Cranbourne, near Winkfield, Berks. It represents his widow and two eldest daughters grouped round a cross, while the heads of the four younger children are introduced as cherubs at the angles of the base. Mr. Birch has exhibited some drawings in water-colours. He lately executed a series of twenty original designs for the Art-Union of London, in illustration of Lord Byron's poem of "Lara." As a draughtsman on wood and stone, he frequently contributed to the pages



THE LATE CAPTAIN ST. JOHN T. FROME,  
72ND HIGHLANDERS.

of the *Illustrated London News*, and other periodicals and books. Among his recent works of sculpture is a large group which represents the death, at Cabul, of Lieutenant Hamilton, V.C. He has several other works of importance in hand, including a colossal statue for India, and the griffin for the top of the Temple Bar Memorial.

## DULCIGNO.

The immediate occasion for the naval demonstration made by the assembled squadrons of the European Powers in the Adriatic is to enforce the resolution of the Berlin Conference for the transfer of Dulcigno from the Turkish Empire to the Principality of Montenegro. The little seaport town of Dulcigno, on the Adriatic coast, hitherto belonging to the Turkish province of Albania, is a town of 5000 inhabitants, of whom 3500 are claimed as Mohammedans. The line of Albanian nationality, according to Consul Sax, the great authority on the subject, runs about half-way between Antivari and Dulcigno, and with every mile from this point southwards the Albanian element, of course, increases. Consul Sax says there are 8400 Mohammedan and 4000 Catholic Albanians in the Dulcigno district. The port of Dulcigno resembles its northern neighbour, Ragusa, in possessing two harbours. The one nearest the town is, however, small and shallow, and could not accommodate vessels larger than 200 tons. The other harbour—Val di Noce—is for Dulcigno what Gravosa is for Ragusa, and can shelter the largest vessels. But the entrance is troublesome on account of the narrow channel, and so for some time past the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd have been accustomed to stop at San Giovanni di Medua, a proceeding which has had a damaging effect on the prosperity of Dulcigno as the port of Scutari. In 1860 Dulcigno possessed 190 sailing craft; at present it has not more than between eighty and ninety vessels engaged exclusively in a coasting trade. Formerly, before the existence of a distinct Austrian fleet, Dulcigno was a notorious pirates' nest, which sheltered fully 400 corsair vessels. But from 1815, when cruisers first hoisted the Austrian flag, the number of these vessels rapidly diminished, and those which remained were transformed into trading craft. These, again, all but disappeared during the Greek War of Independence, being destroyed by the Greek corsairs. The old and new town at Dulcigno are divided from each other by the small harbour. The former, which includes the fortress, has not now more than eighty houses, half of which are uninhabited. The fortress, surrounded by walls of great strength, is no longer of any importance; modern artillery would command it from the heights of Moschura and Klomsa. The new town has about 400 houses. There are about 2800 Mohammedan inhabitants, twelve Servian families, reckoning about eighty individuals, belonging to the Orthodox Greek Church, eight Roman Catholic families, reckoning forty persons, and about a dozen huts inhabited by eighty gipsies. It is only since 1858 that Christians have been allowed to live in Dulcigno. The town, which is called by the Albanians Ulkun, by the Turks Olgun, by the Servians Ulshin, bore in ancient times the name of Ulcinium, and previously Olchinium. Pliny tells us it was founded by fugitives from Colchis, who gave it the name of



MR. C. B. BIRCH, A.R.A.



**Colehinium.** After the division of the empire, Duleigno fell to the rulers of the East, and remained till the eleventh century subject to Constantinople. In 1180 the Servians obtained possession of Duleigno, and held it till 1408; the Venetians then acquired it, and held it till 1571, when the Turks, under Achemet Pasha, took it. The Venetians made several attempts to regain Duleigno, notably in 1718, under Schulenburg. From that date the Turks remained in undisputed occupation till 1878, when a Montenegrin force under Plamenac took it by storm. On that occasion 1000 men of the Turkish garrison were killed and 500 taken prisoners. Three colours, five guns, and 1500 muskets, became the spoil of the victors, who had 180 men killed and 300 wounded. During the assault the town was set on fire and the greater part of it burnt down. Subsequently, the Montenegrins endeavoured to conciliate the inhabitants of Duleigno. The proposed substitution of Duleigno for the Lám valley and the Tusi district gives some meaning at last to that clause of the Berlin Treaty which allowed Montenegro the free navigation of the Boyana. All the trade between Duleigno and Skutari is done on the river. Navigation, however, at the mouth of the stream is not very safe.

### NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The town of Newcastle, at a meeting held under the presidency of the Mayor in March, 1874, resolved on the adoption of the Public Libraries Act. A committee of the Town Council was appointed to carry this resolution into effect. In September, 1878, arrangements were made with the old Mechanics' Institute, which had been established since 1824, for the transfer of its building and library to the Corporation. The art and science classes and other teaching operations of the Mechanics' Institute were still to go on. The Public Libraries Committee of the Town Council has since purchased about 18,000 volumes, which are kept in the Lecture Hall of the old institution. Their use, or that of the greater part, in a Free Lending Library, from which all burgesses of Newcastle, or any person warranted by a burgess, may borrow a book to read at home, will henceforth be enjoyed by the townsfolk. The formal opening of this Lending Library took place on Monday of last week, together with laying the foundation-stone of a new building which is designed to contain both the Newcastle Public Library and a Gallery of Art. Dr. H. W. Newton, chairman of the Library Committee, presided over the meeting, held in the Mechanics' Institute building, for the purpose first-mentioned. Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., was the principal speaker, and the Earl of Durham also took part in the meeting, with Mr. Burt, M.P., the Hon. Albert Grey, M.P., Sir Charles Trevelyan, and other gentlemen. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was afterwards performed by Mrs. Newton, and was followed by a luncheon, with speeches, at the Assembly Rooms, and an evening meeting in the Townhall.

Our Illustration gives a view of the intended new building, which is designed by Mr. Alfred Fowler, the borough engineer. Its style is in the Corinthian and Doric orders of classic architecture. The façade will be 167 ft. in length, arranged in bold relief by bays 30 ft. wide at each end, with the principal

entrance in the centre, approached by seven steps through a portico with Doric columns supporting an entablature which will be surrounded by a balustrade. This balustrade will be continued along the whole length of the building. Above this, in the recessed portions, panels will be formed in which subjects may be carved in relief. The whole of the centre portion will be surmounted by a pediment, below which will be formed a cornice of the Corinthian order, with blocking course parapet, terminating at the projecting bays. The bays at each end of the building will be furnished with a medallion cornice, surmounted by a balustrade. This arrangement gives relief to the sky-line. The roof is semicircular in shape, and the centre portion of the first-floor rooms will be lighted by skylights through a panelled ceiling, and by gas sunlights at night. The whole of the rooms will be heated by the low-pressure hot-water system. The building will be three stories in height, with apartments for caretaker, and provision for water apparatus at the top, to be used in case of fire. The front will be set back from the street, and protected by a dwarf wall surmounted by an ornamental iron railing, with lamps at intervals. The basement floor will be used for the ordinary working purposes of the Library, and will cover an area of 330 square yards. On the ground floor there will be a spacious lending library, 60 ft. by 42 ft. and 17 ft. 6 in. high; a library containing books for reference, 58 ft. by 36 ft., semicircular on plan, and 19 ft. 10 in. high. There will also be two reading-rooms, 43 ft. 4 in. by 28 ft., and 25 ft. by 19 ft. respectively, each 17 ft. 6 in. high. The whole of these rooms will be approached from the principal entrance-hall or vestibule, which will be 43 ft. long and 20 ft. wide. On the first floor the front rooms will be appropriated for pictures and sculpture, and will be 135 ft. long by 28 ft. wide, and from 23 ft. to 28 ft. high, divided by partition walls fitted with sliding doors, the whole arranged *en suite*. There will be four rooms set apart for science and art classes. The sizes of these are 29 ft. by 24 ft. and 15 ft. 4 in. high, 20 ft. by 15 ft. and 12 ft. 6 in. high, 24 ft. by 17 ft. and 12 ft. 6 in. high, and 58 ft. by 36 ft., semicircular in form, and 22 ft. 6 in. high. These will be approached from the front street by a separate entrance; and, although connected with the Sculpture and Art Gallery on the first floor, the working of these classes will be carried on distinct and separate from the working of the library. The staircase and part of the walls of vestibule or hall will be constructed so as to admit of extensions in case of further requirements. The light will be admitted through a large window at the staircase landing and from the roof. This portion will be 21 ft. wide, semicircular on plan, and 42 ft. high from floor to ceiling. The area of the site is 1431 square yards, and will nearly all be covered by the building. The land and structure are estimated to cost £20,000.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From inquiry at Merton College, Oxford, we learn that the Derby Memorial Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Walter Scott, B.A., Fellow of the society, and formerly Exhibitioner of Balliol College, who has conformed to the requirements of the scholarship. October, or Michaelmas, Term will com-

mence with the conferment of degrees on Monday, Oct. 11, but the colleges will not meet until the end of that week.

The last of the examinations in connection with the Queen's University in Ireland were opened at the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, on Monday. The largest number of candidates ever examined on these occasions have presented themselves this year.

The Warden of Durham University has appointed the Ven. Canon Watkins, Archdeacon of Northumberland, to the newly established Professorship of Hebrew; and Mr. W. E. Gabbet, M.A., to a Senior Tutorship in Durham University. Mr. Gabbet was in the First Class in Moderations in 1875, and in the Final Classical School in 1876.

University College, Bristol, has the credit of being the first in England in which the higher education of women has been conducted on a large scale in conjunction with that of men. Its calendar shows that in the last session, its fourth, the college was attended by more than 500 students, of whom nearly half were women. A wide range in science and literature is covered by the lectures, of which there are more than forty distinct courses in the day, and more than twenty in the evening. Its engineering department has derived great advantage from the plan under which the students spend the six winter months in the college and the six summer months as pupils in engineering works in the neighbourhood. The want of space, which has hitherto pressed severely, will be relieved by the opening in October of a part of the new buildings. On the council of the college, besides many eminent citizens of Bristol, are the Master of Balliol and the President of Trinity College, Oxford, Professor Henry Smith, and Professor Stuart.

About £88,000 has now been subscribed towards the cost of the projected new University College at Liverpool, and little more will be needed to make up the amount required. It was originally intended to raise £80,000 for the endowment of seven professorships and two lectureships; but part of the money subscribed (about £7000) has been contributed towards the foundation of a Roscoe chair of art—a professorship not originally contemplated. Lord Derby gives £10,000 to found a chair of natural history; Messrs. William, S. G., and P. H. Rathbone give a like sum to found a King Alfred chair of modern history and literature; Mr. A. H. Brown, M.P., and Messrs. Cresfield and Barrow also give £10,000 to found a chair of ancient history; Mrs. Grant subscribes a similar amount to found a chair in some branch of science; and £10,000 is given by the trustees of the late Mr. Roger Lyon Jones to the Royal Infirmary School of Medicine, to found a chair of experimental physics, with which mathematics will be for the time associated. Between £7000 and £8000 has been subscribed towards founding a chair of philosophy, logic, and political economy. A peculiar feature of the remainder of the subscription list is that it classifies the contributors, a circumstance due to the fact that each class has made special efforts, by meetings and otherwise, to raise funds. Thus there are ship-owners, corn and provision traders, manufacturers and traders, literary, scientific, and professional lists, and a general list. Though the endowment funds are nearly complete, there remains the cost of a building to be provided.

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The following Testimonials prove the efficacy of the Medicine in cases of Dyspepsia, &c.:

**DISORDERED LIVER.**

"Prospect House, Bridport, Dorset, Dec. 22, 1879.  
"My dear Sir,—I have for years suffered more or less from (to me) an unknown cause, but which from diagnosis I imagined to arise from a disordered liver. Digestion was extremely difficult, and consequently my appetite was much affected. Various medicines (so called) I have repeatedly tried, but failed to derive anything beyond a temporary benefit. I was induced by your agent to give your 'Curative Syrup' a trial, and after taking the contents of one bottle I invested in another, which is yet scarcely finished. I am more than happy to be able to testify to the curative properties of the compound. That languid feeling, which formerly unitted me for business, I have not since experienced, and, indeed, feel altogether a different being.  
"I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,  
"A. J. White, Esq.  
"RICHARD EDDON, Journalist."

"Mr. J. Longbottom, Chemist and Druggist, of Chester-le-Street, in the county of Durham, writes, Dec. 19, 1879:—"I should like to have more of your almanacs, with my name printed on them. Please send them as early as possible. We have sold an immense quantity (many dozens) of the Syrup, and the sale is still on the increase; in my long experience (fifty years) I have never known a patent medicine sell so rapidly, and the result so satisfactory."

The attention of readers is directed to the following letter from a highly respectable Chemist at Landport, Hautes:—

"323, Commercial-road, Landport, Feb. 9, 1880.  
"Dear Sir,—I should say that the sale is increasing very fast. This is the second supply we have had since Christmas, when we ordered half a gross—in fact, we sell more of 'Seigel's Syrup' than any other patent medicine. The secret of the demand is, in my opinion, due to the beneficial effects produced by the medicine. A friend of ours who visits the sick has come across some remarkable cases of cure produced by taking the Syrup.—Yours, very faithfully,  
"W. J. Tuck, Chemist.  
"To A. J. White, Esq."

Would it be possible for this gentleman to make such a statement unless his customers really derived benefit?

**SEVERE CASE OF RHEUMATISM.**

"Cowper-street, California, Ipswich, July 27, 1878.  
"Mr. A. J. White,—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that after taking 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup' I am quite restored to health, after suffering for four years from the most excruciating pains. At times I could not move in my bed from rheumatism and dropsy; but now, although I am now sixty-three years of age, I am able to work and walk free from pain. I send you this that you may let my fellow-sufferers know the great benefit I have received after taking your valuable medicine. I found great relief after taking for two days, and I am sure no one could have been a greater sufferer than myself.—Yours truly,  
"CHAS. SLATE."

"36, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, London, N., March 24, 1880.  
"My dear Sir,—I think if the following case was published in your next issue it might prove of advantage to the public generally. I have sold some hundred bottles of Mother Seigel's most excellent Syrup, but, though well acquainted with its wonderful efficacy in Stomach and Liver Complaints, did not know until a day or two back that in South America it is largely taken for Ague. My informant was Mr. Morris, of 42, Haberdasher-street, Hoxton, N., who came for a bottle, and stated that he and his wife and friends always took 'Mother Seigel's Syrup' when in America for what they call the Chills and Fever, but what is termed Ague. He was very glad to find I sold it, and subsequently returned, in the course of the day, and said that it had the usual effect, and that his wife was already much better. He has been a great traveller, and never knew of so speedy and successful a remedy.—I remain, my dear Sir, yours truly,  
"H. W. Horton, Chemist."

Mr. J. B. Crosby, 22, Fowler-street, South Shields, writes, Nov. 25, 1879:—"I have sold several dozens of your 'Mother Seigel's Syrup.' When parties have come back the second or more times for a fresh supply, I am in the habit of asking them what they think of the medicine, and if it has done them good, and the invariable testimony is that it is a most excellent medicine, and they have derived great benefit from it. Wishing you the success you deserve, I am, yours truly, J. B. Crosby."

NOTE.—No person would buy a second bottle of a worthless medicine, so that the fact of people coming back to Mr. Crosby again and again proves, as he says, that the medicine is excellently adapted to meet the end in view—viz., to relieve sufferers from Dyspepsia and kindred complaints.

Mr. W. C. Hall, Chemist and Mineral Water Manufacturer, Bridge-street, Newark, writing under date of Nov. 27, 1879, says:—"Mother Seigel's Syrup has certainly a wonderful effect on the human system. You have certainly not overrated its value. If I did not hear from my customers personally what an efficacious medicine it is, I could not, nor would I believe it. Although I have sold a large quantity, I have never heard it spoken of other than in terms of praise. If any sufferer writes to me I will certainly give them a satisfactory reply. Make what use of this you like."

"Dear Sir,—I take great pleasure in recommending your 'Curative Syrup'; it always gives satisfaction. I can confidently state, without the least exaggeration, that there was never yet any proprietary medicine having such an enormous and increasing sale. A gross of the 2s. 6d. size only lasts a very short time. Such an extraordinary demand must warrant it a safe and effective medicine. Yours faithfully,  
"JOSEPH WOODS, Chemist,  
"Bridgehouses, Sheffield."

NOTE.—This gentleman has sold Seigel's Syrup for a long period, and, by experience, he well knows that the demand would not be so great but that the Medicine is effectually performing its work.

"Methley, near Leeds, June 10, 1879.  
"Dear Sir,—I suffered from bad Indigestion and Liver Complaint for years, during which time I used various remedies, but all to no purpose. I tried all the medical men, and got no relief. I afterwards went to the Infirmary, but left as incurable. As a last resource, I was induced to try the 'Curative Syrup,' and to my great joy it has almost made a new man of me. I can now do what I had not been able to do for a long time past—viz., I can eat a good dinner without the pain that was formerly so great.  
"I wish to highly recommend the medicine to suffering humanity, as the best and cheapest in the world.  
"I remain, your humble servant, WILLIAM HEWETT."  
"Methley, near Leeds."

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12 inch 30 ounces	13 10 0	14 0 0	17 5 0	17 5 0
14 inch 40 ounces	19 7 0	20 8 6	24 16 6	24 16 6
16 inch 58 ounces	26 2 0	27 11 0	33 7 0	33 7 0
18 inch 80 ounces	36 0 0	38 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0
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Once he had given her a flower!  
And oh! how he smiled to see  
Her thin white hands thro' the railings  
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She came again to the garden,  
She saw the children play,  
But the little white face had vanished,  
The little feet gone away.  
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Down by the murky stream;  
But the pale, pale face in the garden  
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**D'ALMAINES' PIANOS HALF PRICE.**  
In consequence of a change of partnership, the whole of this splendid stock, perfected with all the modern improvements of the day by this long-standing firm, of 30 years' reputation, and in order to effect a sale of the stock, the easiest terms arranged, with seven years' warranty. Trichord Cottages from hire, or taken in exchange, £19 to £12.

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UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM, PETER ROBINSON'S Experienced Dressmakers and Milliners Travel to all parts of the Country, FREE of EXPENSE to purchasers, with Dresses, Millinery, and a full assortment of made-up Articles of the best and most suitable description. Also materials by the yard, and supplied at the same prices as if purchased at the Warehouse in Regent-street.

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new and superior makes, in appearance equal to silk Velvet, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., and 3s. 6d. Also the guaranteed fast 1 1/2 lb. Velveteens, at 2s. 11d. and up to 5s. 11d. For patterns, please direct only to 256 to 262, Regent-street, PETER ROBINSON'S.

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DURING THIS MONTH, we shall sell

Messrs. BONNET et CIE, and JAUBERT et CIE. BLACK SILKS at Manufacturers' prices, and Cheaper than they have ever before been supplied.

Bonnet's	No. 1 Quality,	4s. 3d.	from 1s. 6d.
	No. 2	5s. 3d.	to 4s. per yard
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Mantles, Millinery, &c., for the Autumn Season, at WATERLOO HOUSE, Pall-mall East and Cockspur-street, S.W., will take place on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29. All departments complete.

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supercedes all others for durability and silk-like appearance. Is not Spotted by RAIN, nor Injured by HEAT. It is of PERFECT MANUFACTURE and PATENTED FINISH. Unfading in Colour. Unequaled in Value, Firm in Ple. To be had in all Colours and Prices. Ask for it, and see that the word "AMARANT" is stamped in GOLD on the FACE-VELVETINGS. Patterns and Show Cards supplied to the Trade. RAYSON BROTHERS, Sole Agents, 2, Blue Boar-court, Friday-street, London, E.C.

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**WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER**

THE ADMIRATION OF THE WORLD. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is perfection for its wonderful life-giving properties to faded or falling hair, and quickly changing grey or white hair to its natural youthful colour and beauty. It is not a dye. It requires only a few applications to restore gray hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

**BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.**  
As fresh as the flower itself. Price 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. Bottle. Sold at all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the Universe; or Breidenbach and Co., Distillers of Wood Violet to the Queen, 157a, New Bond-street, W. Trade-Mark, the "Wood Violet."

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**LAVENDER, Sweet Lavender.—PIESSE and LUBIN** are now distilling, at their Flower Farm, the famed MITCHAM LAVENDER. Samples may be had either at the Stillery, Mitcham-road, Surrey, or at the Laboratory, 2, New Bond-street, London.

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If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Restorer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without the hair becoming small or "restored." It makes leaving the discoloured hair beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Restorer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

**FLORILINE.** For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherby. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

**"AND TEETH LIKE ROWS OF PEARLS."**  
JEWELRY and BROWN'S Exquisite Compound, THE ORIENTAL TOOTH-PASTE.

The celebrated Oriental and only genuine Oriental Tooth-Paste is signed "JEWELRY and BROWN," Manchester. Established 20 years. "FLORILINE" WHITE and SOUND. It is a healthy action of the gums, producing that firmness and brightness of colour so essential to beauty, and preventing decay, are all insured by the use of this most perfect Dentifrice. Pots, 1s. 6d.; double, 2s. 6d. All Perfumers and Chemists.

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THE PUREST. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.  
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Proved by thirty years' medical experience to be

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,  
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AND WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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Physician Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod-Liver Oil, that Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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Physician Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest.

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JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,  
Late Staff Surg., Army, Prof. of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we must hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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A choice prepared Cocoa.  
Most delicious and valuable article.—Standard.

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Pure Cocoa only, the superluous oil extracted.  
J. S. FRY and SONS.

**GOUT and RHEUMATISM cured by the use of Dr. Laxille's Curative Liquor or Pills.** To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, price 1s. per Bottle. All who are afflicted with these diseases should read Dr. Laxille's celebrated treatise, in English, on "The Treatment and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism;" post-free, 4d., of F. NEWBERY and Sons, 1, King Edward-street, London, E.C.—Address—F. COMAR, 25, Rue St. Claude, Paris.

**FITTS.—EPILEPSY, or FALLING SICKNESS.—GIDDINESS.—SENSATIONS.—FAINTS.**—A certain method of CURE has been DISCOVERED for these distressing complaints. Full particulars of the remedies will be sent by post free of charge.—Address, Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."



## PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

## No. XII.—THE CHAPERON.

Lady Selina Mizzle had many strings to her bow, which was, indeed, sadly in want of them; and perhaps the best of all these strings was that hung on to a wire which pulled the Lord Chamberlain. It is very likely that his Lordship did not know by whom or through whom he was pulled; possibly, he had only the very vaguest idea that he was even pulled at all; but whenever Lady Selina gave a vigorous jerk to her own particular part of the mechanism by which he was set going, the Lord Chamberlain unconsciously went through the stateliest of his paces. The underlying reason of this edifying behaviour was always hidden beneath superfine manners and refreshing compliments. For, if the best strings are kept too dry and pulled too hard, they break. However, several people in good society knew that the secret of Lady Selina's influence lay in the fact that she had a cousin who was a permanent person of great authority in the Royal household, and that she held certain documents which placed that permanent person of great authority at her mercy.

She made a very good income out of her social position, though there was a brisk competition in the business to which she had devoted her high birth and vigorous energies; for it was that of the Professional Chaperon. Lady Selina, however, had many advantages over her rivals. In the first place, she was the daughter of a Peer of the highest rank, Fulke de Were Everard Nortiman, sixth Duke of Nomanswill, which always counts for something; then she had married into a family which had been behind the scenes of public life time out of mind, her defunct husband, Mr. Backstairs Mizzle, having been the useful friend of some of the most important personages of his generation. He would have died rich but for this, and Lady Selina, who had married him for his supposed wealth, might have turned out a very different sort of person; but when his assets were examined it turned out that he had lent his money to the important personages as fast as he made it, or even faster, and his widow, to her infinite mortification, inherited little but a bundle of bonds and annuity deeds, which were hardly worth the paper they were written on.

It was then that she was obliged to live by her wits. Fortune she had next to none; but of intelligence she had a very fair share indeed. A fine impressive woman, too, was Lady Selina, with no nonsense about her. Her voice was a clear, shrill, breezy voice, quite invigorating to weak nerves. Her stature was grand, her eyes bright and resolute, her nose had something of the bold arch which distinguished that of the late Duke of Wellington, and which is generally considered a mark of high breeding as well as of firmness in character. She had required that and more to keep her place in the world when she was left to do battle with all comers, a noble female pauper, aged forty-three.

Luckily, or as she thought luckily, she had no children of her own, and therefore was tolerably free to do as she liked. In the early part of her widowhood, therefore, she went to Florence, where living is cheap, and queened it over the Anglo-Italian colony there. She dined out every day, and gave letters of introduction in return. She also made a little by signing certificates of cure to some venders of patent



THE CHAPERON.



"She sits stock still, with these pale, lanky girls beside her all of a row."



medicines, who advertised her as having been miraculously healed by their nostrum; and though this was but a limited field for her ambition, she liked the Italian people and their climate, and led a convenient life among the Florentines. She also found many wealthy travellers worth her attention constantly moving about in Italy; and she could open the gates of the Vatican as easily as those of St. James's Palace. But when the new regulation came out commanding the personal attendance of every one who made presentations at the Queen's Courts, Lady Selina was of course obliged to reside in London during the season. "I must get my Court dresses out of them now," she said curtly to a poor relation who lived with her; "and so shall you, my dear. You must see Madame Mauve about it, and say I shall expect a handsome commission on the foolish people I bring to her."

It was a trade which required a good deal of shrewdness, for not even the ducal flag of the great house of Nortiman would have passed people really objectionable into the throne-room of Majesty. Lady Selina had to pick and choose among her customers; and it is due to English loyalty to add that she had an extensive choice. There were no end of people who had acquired property, and who wanted to show it in company where they could never feel for a moment at ease. Even when they were too old, or too fat, or too consciously vulgar to venture themselves into the great world of fashion, they were anxious that their daughters should do so; and those young ladies were invariably all agog to set out on that risky enterprise. Then Lady Selina made her terms. The highest price she ever got in one lump was from the blooming wife of a great railway speculator, who paid her three thousand pounds in hard money, besides perquisites, for the honour of her escort to a Drawingroom. But in this case there was a good deal of negotiation necessary; and it was whispered that Lady Selina had an illustrious coadjutor who had also a large finger in the pie. In ordinary cases her terms were five hundred guineas. It must not be imagined that so great and brave a lady ever condescended to ask for cash. Her poor relation managed that part of their business. Did Mrs. Loanly, the stock-jobber's wife, who had made that awful pile of money in Egypt, desire to display her own charms or those of her daughters at Court, Lady Selina Mizzle, whose birth gave her access to every society she cared to make a hunting-ground, found means of becoming acquainted with Mrs. Loanly; and when the game was once flushed her Ladyship generally bagged it. Her dresses, her carriage, her footmen took all the breath out of a middle-class matron, till there was no more spirit left in her; and once under Lady Selina's tuition, their intercourse might have been found recorded step by step in Loanly's banker's books, though not a cheque bore her Ladyship's indorsement. She dealt entirely in cash payments, and it was always politely understood that the cash was a voluntary contribution for the benefit of my Lady's poor, which made things more agreeable on all sides. "It is nice to make a large income out of one's benevolence," she was wont to say on these occasions when she and her poor relation, to whom she was very kind and cordial, sat down, as they sometimes did, after a well spent day, to a private and confidential supper.

A kind-hearted woman was Lady Selina Mizzle when it was possible to get under the triple armour of worldliness, rapacity, and pride in which her affections were encased. Her poor relation's lines had fallen in pleasant places; and few dowerless widows of mature age had so many friends. Her clients did not consider their obligations at an end when they had handed over the cost of their entrance into the presence of their Sovereign, nor, to do her justice, did Lady Selina. She always took a supercilious but sincere interest in them ever afterwards. After a proper understanding, she would even send out invitations to their balls and parties, filling their fine new houses with company fit to figure in the *Morning Post*. She would supervise their garden parties and correct the florid exuberance of their taste in banquets and ornaments. She would even choose their carriages, horses, liveries, and jewellery. She could get them the first offer of her brother Lord John Nortiman's famous yacht, or of Lord Charles Nortiman's villa at Ascot during the race week. Nothing was beyond the reach of her highborn arm if she found good cause to stretch it out. What she could not do herself somebody else could; and whoever that somebody might be, Lady Selina could pull a wire that moved him.

There was another branch of her profession which required very discreet and nice handling, but under her dexterous management it was extremely lucrative. She was the confidential referee of some of the very largest money-lenders in this metropolis. His Grace the Duke of Nomanswill, chief and head of her noble family, who had at various times in his social and political career entered into relations with every one of them, had dropped a hint that his sister might be consulted with advantage in certain cases of delicacy, and thenceforth her advice was very frequently in request. No safer guide in pecuniary transactions with the aristocracy than Lady Selina. She knew not only the rent-roll of nearly every man who had a rent-roll; but she also knew what were the charges on it, and what the landed gentleman did with his time. She had news from every club at home or abroad, from every racecourse, from every polo and pigeon-shooting match, from every gambling house, and from the side scenes of the theatres, through one or other of her noble relatives. She could command precisely that sort of information which is most precious to the fashionable bill-discounter, and he had to pay for it. She used to boast that she had never given so much as a mutton chop to any human being without an equivalent, which left her, upon the whole, a winner, and she was wise in her generation.

She would sail into a ball, or a fancy fair, or a horticultural show, where the flush and the fair meet together, looking like a line-of-battle ship at a regatta. A dozen of the prettiest girls present might be under her splendid convoy, and she had an attentive eye on all their doings; but she never allowed them to embarrass her course. She did not permit them to fluster her, or to whisper at her, or to mob her. Each girl commanded her own vessel under judicious sailing-orders, and seldom indeed did one of Lady Selina's gallant fleet come into port without a galleon in tow as lawful prize. "What do you want, child?" she would say, in a hard, prosaic voice, to any girl who was not fittingly armed for conquest, or who manoeuvred awkwardly, while her squadron was under canvas. "You want rank or money, or both, if you can get them, don't you? Well, then, do as you are told." And they did as they were told, or Lady Selina took the nonsense out of them in mighty quick time. She was bluff as a man, keen as an attorney in criminal practice, droll, amusing, jolly and good-humoured too. She "trained fine," as they say at Newmarket. She would have no nerves, no faintings, no lackadaisical or melodramatic ways on any pretence whatever. Her nominations for the great prizes of the season were all heroines and martyrs. Their drill, to an experienced eye, was beautiful. They spoke exactly in the language of the day; they dressed in the loveliest fashions of to-morrow. Not a dowdy was ever seen among Lady Selina's lot; the get up of every one of them was absolutely perfect. Not a mistake in gloves, ribbons, or colours; not an ornament too much from crown to heel. The

arrangement of their hair was a study; their walking was among the fine arts; their dancing was grace consummate. Every tone and inflexion of their voices, the turn of the head, the trick of the hand, had been rehearsed, and there was no more exquisite piece of acting in London than Lady Selina marshalling her victorious Amazons on a presentation day. The band should have played a triumphal march in honour of them; and hautboys and clarions with a silver sound should have acclaimed her.

The honourable Miss Pettie, who had taken four virgin nieces about to all the pleasure haunts of Europe, hated Lady Selina with all her heart, now nearly full of verjuice. "Old fool," snorted her great rival; "does she expect young men are to be caught by prowling about after them. They have to give chase to my girls. The woman is a wallflower, my dear," Lady Selina would add to her poor relation (long since on the way to be rich). "She sits stock still with those pale, lanky girls beside her all of a row, and goes wherever she can get asked in a fly. Her coachman has a cold in his head, my dear. I have seen him with it. My girls only go to the best houses, and are never seen out unattended by powdered footmen, and a barouche with proper match-making horses seventeen hands high. A young man of birth and spirit who has got something in his pockets won't marry a Frump. Why should he? He has generally seen enough of them in his low connections. How do you like these ortolans? Drink Johannisberg with them, my dear, not claret-cup, as you were going to do; good hock brings out their flavour."

"There is that owl my brother Frank's widow, too, whose girls will take root at Leamington, I believe. They have thrown themselves all four, mother included, at the second-rate hunting-men who go down there for the season. The fellows dine with them, flirt with them, and morris off to town in spring for better amusement. Lady Meanwell, too, our prim cousin, has never given her niece a single chance of establishing herself in a proper manner. She never lets the poor girl get out of earshot, and is always leaving her drawing-room door ajar that she may see what is going on through it. Going on, indeed! Just as if young women did not know their own business best, and how to manage it. Men get scared when they see steel traps and spring guns all about people's houses. Look at my conservatory. No better place in Belgravia for morning callers; and morning callers cost nothing. On the contrary, I make them bring round their drags and give us a good dinner. Then, of course, as you have seen fifty times, what they call their 'spooning' in the conservatory, with all those heady exotics, and the Orleans Club champagne afterwards, puts them in such a condition that any girl of sense and courage can have her own way with them. Mabel May caught Lord Lightfeatherly by a wild prank which scared us, you remember, a little, at first; and I hesitated to give my consent to so bold a venture till she satisfied me she had nerve to go through with it. Now she is a Marchioness, with the right sort of settlements, and keeps her husband from making a goose of himself. A chaperon, my dear, means a hood or a cape; it is an old word we have kept from the gay times of knight and troubadour. She should be a girl's cloak to mask her merry witcheries, while she tries their effect; she should not be the glumpy jaileress of a prisoner at large."

"Just so," answered the poor relation, for she was always of Lady Selina's way of thinking, and assented agreeably. It is a nice way of talking to superiors, and makes a dressing-room fireside, in the half hours before going to bed, quite cheerful and cosy, especially after a supper of ortolans or oyster toast and pine-apple salad, which is a diet at once light and nourishing.

#### THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH'S RELIEF FUND.

The final meeting of the trustees of her Grace's Relief Fund was held on the 16th inst. in Dublin Castle. The Duke of Leinster presided.

Dr. Grimshaw read a letter intimating that the Lord Mayor of London would on the following week forward a further sum of £437 3s. 3d., and announced that £23 17s. 3d. had been received through Mr. George Sidgreaves, 111, Mount-street, London, from the Very Rev. T. Porter; and £25 1s. 10d., through Captain Lord Walter Fitzgerald, as the proceeds of private theatricals conducted by the sergeants of the fourth battalion 60th Rifles.

Colonel Dease read the statement of accounts, which had been gratuitously audited and vouched by Messrs. Craig, Gardner, and Co., showing that the total amount of subscriptions received up to Sept. 1 was £135,301 7s. 2d., and that interest had been allowed by the Bank of Ireland on current accounts amounting to £119 8s. 1d., making the total amount of the fund on Sept. 1 £135,420 15s. 3d.

The disbursements included grants to union committees, £71,815 5s.; special grants to sub-committees, £2350 8s. 1d.; grants expended by Major Gaskell, £5160; grants expended by the Bishops for Clifden, £650; expended in food, meal, &c., £4168 10s. 7d.; emigration to America, £792; migration to England and Scotland, £666; special grants for purchase of seed, £3049 10s. 2d.; money grants for union committees for seed, £9695; seed potatoes purchased and freight on same, £24,239 4s. 11d.; total amount for seed, £36,983 15s. 1d.; clothing purchased, £10,000 19s. 2d.; carriage on clothing, £81 13s. 4d.; making the total expenditure for clothing, £10,091 12s. 6d.; inspectors' travelling and hotel expenses, £267 4s. 2d.; salaries and wages, stationery, printing reports, and official reporter, £668 16s. 11d.; advertisements, £662 17s. 5d.; cheque-books, charges on foreign bills, postage, and telegrams, £320 12s. 2d.; car-hire, messengers, and sundry expenses, £86 9s. 1d.; cash on hand, £5 13s. 10d.; leaving a balance in the Bank of Ireland amounting to £2721 10s. 5d.

The trustees suggest that her Grace should devote the balance of the fund to assisting entire families from the distressed and over-populated districts to emigrate, provision being made for them on landing, as had been done by Bishop Ireland for the emigrants sent out by Father Nugent.

The Commissioners for the Exhibition now being held at Brussels to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian Independence have awarded gold medals to the following English firms for new inventions and excellence of workmanship and design:—Agricultural machinery, Messrs. Ransome, Sims, and Head; steam-engines, Messrs. Tangey Brothers; cabinet-work, Messrs. Gillow and Co.; carriages, Messrs. Morgan and Co.; pianofortes, Messrs. Brinsmead and Sons.

A young lady summoned a draper of Birmingham last week for illegally detaining a gold chain, a set of gold studs, topaz stones, and other ornaments. The parties, according to the evidence, were engaged to be married till recently, when the engagement was broken off by the defendant, as he admitted, becoming engaged to another lady. The question was whether the complainant had lent or presented him with the jewellery. In a letter defendant had said he would "show up" his old sweetheart if she took legal proceedings. Characterising defendant's conduct as unmanly, the Bench ordered the jewellery to be restored to the lady, the alternative being two months' imprisonment.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Balmoral, and passes much of her time in driving through the picturesque neighbourhood, accompanied by the several members of the Royal family now with her Majesty.

The Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, who is accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princesses Irene and Alix of Hesse, arrived at Balmoral yesterday week. The Grand Ducal party had travelled, via Flushing and Queenborough, to London, and, after passing a night at Buckingham Palace, resumed their journey to the north, travelling from Euston by the limited mail to Perth, where they breakfasted; and thence to Ferryhill Junction, where the saloon carriages were detached and the journey continued by special train to Ballater. Prince Leopold met his august relatives at the station, a guard of honour of the 71st Regiment being in attendance. The Grand Duke, with his family, drove thence to Balmoral.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and her granddaughters, made an excursion the next day, driving to Braemar and to Loch Callater, where they had a long walk.

On Sunday her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and Princess Irene, was present at Divine service in Crathie church, when Dr. Scott, minister of St. George's, Edinburgh, officiated. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove to Glen Gelden Shiel.

On Monday her Majesty went to the Glassalt Shiel with Princess Beatrice, the Hereditary Grand Duke, and Princesses Irene and Alix of Hesse.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and Princess Irene, drove to Braemar on Tuesday in an open carriage. The horses were changed at the Fife Arms, and the journey was continued westward to Linn of Dee and afterwards to Berry, where luncheon was served and a short walk enjoyed. On the return journey her Majesty called at Allanaquich House, to visit Mrs. Clark. Braemar was reached at half-past six, and, the horses having been again changed, the Royal party proceeded to Balmoral.

The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, pays frequent visits to the Queen.

The Earl of Fife has dined with her Majesty.

The Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe has arrived at the castle, and the Hon. Harriet Phipps has left; and Captain Waller, R.E., has arrived, and Mr. Walter Campbell has left.

A Queen's messenger arrived at Devonport on Monday, and was conveyed on board the German war-vessel Prinz Adalbert, lying in the Sound. The messenger handed to the son of the Crown Prince of Germany, a youth of eighteen, who is an officer on board, a present from her Majesty, accompanied by an autograph letter of congratulation to him on his attaining his majority.

On the recommendation of Sir William Muir, K.C.B., and Lady Superintendent Mrs. Deebles, her Majesty has been pleased to confer the order of St. Katherine on Sister Elizabeth Wheldon, one of the nurses of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. The order carries with it a pension of £50 per annum for a limited period, with an embroidered badge worn on the left arm. Sister Wheldon, in addition to long and good service at Netley, was one of the nurses chosen to accompany Mrs. Deebles to South Africa for work in the military hospitals during the Zulu war.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces that the Queen has appointed Mr. Ralph C. Palmer to be Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in the room of Mr. Charles Romilly, resigned.

Her Majesty has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, to approve of the following pensions being charged on the Civil List:—To Mrs. Clifford, widow of Professor Clifford, £80 a year; to Mrs. Hawker, widow of the Rev. Mr. Hawker, £80 a year; to Madame Llanos, sister of John Keats, the poet, £80 a year; and to Mrs. Armstrong, widow of Lieutenant-General J. W. Armstrong, £80 a year.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and Prince John of Glücksburg, arrived at Abergeldie Castle on Thursday week. Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to the Queen the same afternoon. The Prince, with the Grand Duke of Hesse and Prince John of Glücksburg, has been out both in forest and on moor, and has enjoyed some good shooting. Princes Albert Victor and George left Portland in the *Bacchante* on Monday for Vigo.

The Duke of Edinburgh, after having had a week's shooting with the Duke of Coburg at Oberoff, returned to Coburg last Sunday. The Duchess, accompanied by her brother the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, who had been on a visit to the Queen of Wurtemberg, her aunt, at Friedrichshafen, close to Lake Constance, returned to Coburg the same day. The Duke and Duchess's children arrived the next day from Tzarskoe Selo, via Berlin, having quite recovered from their illness.

On Saturday a large number of persons interested in the movement for the establishment of coffee-houses met at No. 63, Fleet-street (corner of Bouverie-street), to be present at the opening of The Caxton, the thirteenth establishment opened by the Coffee Public-Houses National Society, and the eighth opened by them in London. Mr. Stephen Bourne, chairman of the company, stated that the society had been established on temperance principles, and that this house had been opened to provide non-intoxicant refreshment for three classes. First, for the public in general; secondly, for witnesses and others who might have to attend at the new Law Courts; and, thirdly, for printers and others connected with the press, especially on the morning papers, for whose benefit a special license had been obtained, so that the house would be open for 2½ hours of the 24—from two a.m. to half an hour after midnight.

At a meeting of the Cymmrodorion section of the National Eisteddfod, held at Carnarvon last month, the subject of Eisteddfod reform was discussed. A resolution was unanimously adopted in favour of the establishment of a National Eisteddfod Association, and a number of Welsh bards, literati, and other persons interested in the Eisteddfod, were invited to act in conjunction with the Cymmrodorion Society as a provisional committee. A meeting of this committee, at which there was an influential attendance, was held yesterday week at Shrewsbury, under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Puleston, M.P. It was agreed that the association should be called the Society of National Eisteddfod. Mr. Hugh Owen explained that one of the principal objects of the movement was to secure the holding of only one national Eisteddfod in each year, in North and South Wales alternately, and to prevent the local Eisteddfodau from assuming a title of "national." Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., was elected president of the society, and Mr. Lewis Morris, author of "The Epic of Hades," chairman of the council. An executive committee was also appointed. It was resolved that the council be limited to fifty elected members, and that all chaired bards be appointed honorary members.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

M. Jules Ferry has at length succeeded in forming his new Cabinet, the composition of which was on Wednesday announced by the *Journal Officiel* as follows:—M. Jules Ferry, President of the Council and Minister of Public Instruction; M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Constans, Minister of the Interior and Public Worship; M. Cazot, Minister of Justice; M. Magnin, Minister of Finance; General Farre, Minister of War; Admiral Clouet, Minister of Marine; M. Sadi-Carnot, Minister of Public Works; M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce; M. Cochéry, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

## ITALY.

The ceremony of visiting the tomb of Victor Emmanuel, and the commemorative tablets to those who fell at Porta Pia, passed off in perfect order on Monday in Rome. At the famous breach in the wall where the Italians entered the city that day ten years since, speeches were made by the Syndic and Count Cairoli, and were enthusiastically received.

The Corso, the Piazza Colonna, and the Piazza del Popolo were on Thursday evening crowded with people admiring the brilliant illuminations which were prevented by the rain on Monday.

According to the Italian Provisional Budget for 1881, which is now ready, there will be a diminution of fourteen million lire in income on account of the abolition of the grist tax, and, on the other hand, an increase from various sources of thirty-five millions. This would give a surplus of twenty-one millions, but it will be reduced to seven by increased expenditure.

The question of continuing to build monster ironclads of the Italia type has, the Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* says, been submitted to thirty-one leading naval officers of Italy by the Italian Minister of Marine, and their answers will guide the policy to be pursued in the future in this respect.

In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first railway, between Manchester and Liverpool, a marble tablet to the memory of George Stephenson was placed in the railway station at Turin, the ceremony being attended by the municipal authorities, the English Consul, representatives from the different Italian railways and workmen's societies, and by a great number of spectators.

## SPAIN.

The latest bulletin issued concerning the health of the Queen and the Royal infant stated that they are progressing favourably.

On the 16th inst. the King signed a decree dissolving the Cortes, which will reassemble early in January next.

## PORTUGAL.

The *Official Journal* of Saturday last publishes three Royal decrees concerning political and economical reforms to be introduced in the Portuguese Indies.

The Anthropological and International Literary Congresses were inaugurated at Lisbon on Monday. At one o'clock the Anthropological Congress assembled in the grand hall of the Academy of Sciences, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The King and the King's father, Don Fernando, assisted, while Senhor Corvo, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, presided. Messrs. Quatrefages and Capellino were the vice-presidents, and Carlos Riveiro the secretary. The session of the Anthropological Congress terminated at two o'clock. After a brief interval, the Literary Congress held a session in the same hall, his Majesty assisting, the Duke Avila, Counsellor Mendes Leal, Henri Martin, and ex-Minister Sampao being honorary presidents, while Louis Ullrich and Chodskiewitch acted as effective presidents. All the addresses were in French. The opening address was given by Mendes Leal, and other eloquent speeches were made by Ullrich, Chodskiewitch, Krans, Dietsch, and Friedmann. All these were loudly applauded, while Secretary Sermina's annual report received great attention. The British Minister, Mr. Morier Evans, was present. The King expressed himself thankful to the Italian members, whose exertions greatly contributed to the success of the Congress.

## HOLLAND.

The King opened the Session of the States-General on Monday. His Majesty, in the Speech from the Throne, announced that the relations of his Government with foreign Powers were perfectly cordial. The trade and industry of the kingdom showed a certain improvement. Agriculture was in a flourishing condition, the harvest generally was very satisfactory, and the pneumonia prevalent among the cattle had nearly disappeared. The revenue from taxation was progressively augmenting, but increased resources were nevertheless necessary to effect a financial equilibrium. The King announced the presentation of Bills relative to the constitution of the Militia and Communal Guards, with a view to the completion of the system of national defence, and also a Bill for improving the canals. Adverting to Colonial affairs, the King said that, although armed resistance had not yet been entirely subdued in Acheen, Dutch authority was so far established there that the Government could now prepare the organisation and regular administration of the colony. The general condition of the Dutch Indies could be described as satisfactory, were it not for the sickness among the population and the disease affecting the cattle.

Referendary Van der Wyck has been appointed Secretary-General to the Department of the Colonies.

## BELGIUM.

King Leopold arrived at Brussels from Ostend on Monday afternoon. A Royal warrant will be published this week giving a long list of nominations and promotions of officers on the occasion of the centenary of Belgian Independence.

## SWITZERLAND.

Telegrams from Berne report the resolve of the Council of State, to adhere to the decision of the National Council in favour of a revision of the Swiss Constitution. It is stated, however, that the Roman Catholic members of the Federal Assembly will offer a vigorous opposition to the revision.

## GERMANY.

Notwithstanding the rain, which had fallen during the whole of Wednesday night and the early part of Thursday morning last week, the full programme of the military manoeuvres south of Berlin was carried out. The troops engaged in the attack and defence numbered nearly 45,000 men of all arms. In the operations of yesterday week Prince William, the grandson of the Emperor, bore a distinguished part. The Duke of Cambridge drove in the morning to the palace, whence he proceeded with the Emperor to witness the manoeuvres. The Duke of Cambridge left in the afternoon for Dresden. The army manoeuvres at Berlin closed on Saturday, and in the evening the foreign officers who have been attending the manoeuvres in an official capacity met for a farewell dinner at the Kaiserhof. Sir Garnet Wolseley proposed in the English language the toast of "The German Emperor;"

and the Prussian General Verdy, in reply, drank to "The health of the various foreign Sovereigns" whose representatives were present.

Owing to a slight indisposition, the Emperor William has been prevented from carrying out his intention of visiting the Rhine Province to witness the military manoeuvres.

The Empress left Berlin on the 16th for Coblenz. Prince Bismarck has been appointed to the post of Prussian Minister of Trade and Commerce, held by Herr Hofmann.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph spent the 14th inst. at Czernowitz, and was received enthusiastically everywhere. In the evening a torchlight procession was held, and there was an illumination of the town. The Roumanian Princes and the Envoy had an audience with his Majesty, and welcomed him to the town. Numerous deputations followed. On the 16th inst. a popular fête was held in Czernowitz in the Emperor's honour. In the centre of the gardens glass-works were erected for the purpose of showing the Emperor the entire process of glass-making. Interesting scenes were presented by peasants from all the surrounding districts in their picturesque costumes, who executed national dances, while girls, many of whom wore dyed silks and gold caps, sang their national songs. The Emperor also visited the steam saw-works and Redinger's machine manufactory, and in the evening he was present at the theatre, which was entirely renovated for this occasion. On the 17th he received the Landwehr battalion. His Majesty has given to the town of Czernowitz 2900 florins. The Emperor received M. Slanicano, the Roumanian Minister of War, who came here in order to salute his Majesty in the name of Prince Charles of Roumania. The Emperor has concluded his visit to Galicia. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Emperor's leaving the frontier was the occasion of a brilliant demonstration. The Emperor arrived at Goedoeleoc on Sunday evening. A great meeting of the Constitutional party took place on Sunday at Brunn. There were nearly 1000 members present, including delegates from fifty-one towns and sixty-four country parishes. Great manifestations against the policy of the present Government were made. On Monday the Emperor arrived at Hatvan, where deputations from Pesth, Jazygien, and Heves received him. He passed through Pesth on Tuesday.

## RUSSIA.

The Czar has given his assent to the representations made by General Loris Melikoff and the Minister of Justice for a revision of all branches of the administration in the provinces. Count Melikoff arrived in St. Petersburg on the 16th inst. An Imperial rescript has been addressed by the Emperor to the Count announcing the Count's investiture with the insignia of the Order of St. Andrew, and expressing the Emperor's thanks for the energy displayed by the Count as President of the Supreme Executive Commission. The Emperor has also conferred upon Count Sievers, a member of the Supreme Military Court, the insignia of the Order of St. Alexander Newski, set in brilliants.

The *Golos* states that orders have been issued for the immediate construction of a railway 200 versts in extent on the Tekke Turcoman Steppe. The railway material left over from the last Turkish war, and now stored at Ungheni, will be used to construct the line.

## AMERICA.

President Hayes continues his tour on the Pacific coast. Boston yesterday week celebrated the 250th anniversary of its first settlement. An immense meeting in and around Faneuil Hall opened the celebration on the previous evening. A grand procession, representing all the trades and civic societies, marched on the 17th through the principal streets, which were gaily decorated.

A semi-official count of the returns of the Maine election gives a plurality of 174 votes to Mr. Plaisted, the Fusionist candidate. The official count is, however, still required to determine the result, which is claimed by the Republicans to be in their favour.

Five hundred miners, on strike at Corning, Ohio, attacked a number of men who continued at work, and fired upon the militia who were sent to quell the disturbance, and who returned their fire, wounding several of them.

It is estimated by the Agricultural Department at Washington that the value of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States during the last eight months was 182,000,000 dols. According to the September report of the Agricultural Department at Washington, the decrease in the general average of the cotton crop amounts to 11 per cent, and not 1 per cent, as previously announced.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Bartle Frere, accompanied by Lady Frere and family, and attended by the Hon. W. Littleton, private secretary, and Major Parr, military secretary, embarked for England on the 15th inst., in the Pretoria, under salute from the castle and her Majesty's ship Boadicea. A large crowd assembled to bid him farewell, and the telegrams state that "widespread regret" is felt at his departure. In reply to an address presented to him by deputations which included delegates from the Eastern frontier and from Natal, Sir Bartle Frere said that the action he had taken in connection with Natal and the Transvaal was either a great service or a great crime, and he greatly valued the favourable verdict of the inhabitants of Natal, who could not but be competent judges.

General H. Clifford has been sworn in as acting Governor at the Cape, and Mr. Pearson has been gazetted Treasurer, in place of the Hon. J. Miller, who has resigned, but remains in the Cabinet.

A telegram from Cape Town seems to indicate that the Basutos are determined to offer serious resistance to the policy of disarmament. Captain Carrington, while making a reconnaissance of Lerothodi's village, in Basutoland, with seventy men of the Cape Mounted Rifles, was unsuccessfully attacked by 1200 Basutos. Lieutenant Clark and two men were killed. The army suffered great loss. Reinforcements are being sent to Captain Carrington. Official intelligence has reached Cape Town that the Tambookies have combined with the Basutos against the British forces.

Disturbances have broken out in Damaraland.

## INDIA.

A special telegram from the *Daily News* correspondent at Lahore informs us of a terrible landslide that has occurred at Naini Tal, in Bengal, resulting in a shocking loss of life among British officers. The names of the killed are:—Mr. L. Taylor, assistant commissioner of the road police; the Rev. Mr. Robinson, chaplain; Major Morphy, 40th Regiment, and Mrs. Morphy; Mr. Morgan, road overseer; Mrs. Turnbull; Captain Frederick Talbot Goodridge, Bengal Staff Corps, of the 35th Bengal Native Infantry; Surgeon J. B. Hannah, M.D.; Captain Haines, Royal Engineers; Captain Balderston, of the 34th, station staff officer; Lieutenant J. E. H. Sullivan, of the 73rd; (Dr.) Hatchell, of the 83rd; Second Lieutenant J. B. H. Carmichael, 33rd Regiment; Colonel Taylor, R.E.; and Lieutenant Robinson, of the 33rd Regiment. An official

telegram from the India Office completes this list of deaths by the addition of the names of the non-commissioned officers, privates, and others who were killed by the accident.

The hill-station, or sanatorium, of Naini Tal, or Nynce Tal, is situated at an elevation of 6520 feet above sea-level, being the lowest of all the English resorts on the Himalayas. It is approached by an excellent cart-road from Moradabad, a station on the Oude and Rohilcund Railway, and it is connected by a telegraph line from Delhi. It is the regular summer residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, who brings with him every year his large administrative staff. Every official in the plains below tries to get away from the burning sun and parching winds to the shaded glens and cool ridges of Nynce Tal; or, if he cannot obtain a furlough for himself, he will certainly send hither his wife and children. A large permanent population has grown up, which is estimated to amount to about 6000 persons, though this number is more than doubled during the season. In the present month (September) the season is drawing to its close, though not yet finished.

Several items of news are telegraphed by the *Times* correspondent in Calcutta:—

The Viceroy will leave Simla about the end of October, and after a few days' tiger-shooting goes to Lahore, where he will hold a large durbar on Nov. 15. He then goes to Kurachee, visiting Sibi en route, and then by sea to Bombay.

Sir Donald Stewart took his seat as a member of the Supreme Council on Tuesday.

A meeting in aid of the Patriotic Fund was held on the same day, at which the Viceroy presided and announced his intention of giving 3000 rupees. About 10,000 rupees were subscribed.

Crop prospects in Northern and Western India continue to improve.

There has been a "scare" at Ootacamund owing to a report that the Mohammedans were about to rise. Volunteers were called out and an armed company of infantry was telegraphed for, and the people prepared themselves for defence, but the report turned out to be an entirely false alarm.

The principal of the Commissariat fraud cases, that of Captain Leigh Hunt, has terminated at Rangoon in an acquittal on all the charges.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B., who has recently completed five years in command of the Western District, goes out to South Africa in November next to relieve Major-General Sir Henry Clifford, in command of the troops at the Cape.

News has been received from MM. Popelin and Burdo, leaders of the third Belgian expedition to Central Africa from the East Coast, dated from near Tabora, Unyanymbe, April 30, and from Kissindeh, on the right bank of the Gombe, at the frontier of Ugale, June 10. Up to that date the travellers had known nothing of the death of Messrs. Cadenhead and Carter, who had lodged in Tabora, like themselves, in the house which was occupied by Livingstone and by Stanley. They state that Cadenhead had gone on to join Carter, but that M. Roger had been unwell, and was left in Tabora with a quantity of merchandise. M. Burdo had to engage porters to carry this on, and on May 1 the two caravans started for Kissindeh. Here the carriers deserted on masse, but M. Burdo was able to have the goods placed for safety in the tembe of the Sultan. Captain Popelin, who had already reached Karema with some faithful negroes, at once, on hearing of this, returned to Kissindeh, which he reached after ten days' march, just in time to secure M. Burdo from an attack which had been threatened by the Rugas Rugas. A short skirmish, in which one of the natives was wounded, was sufficient to put them to flight. It was rumoured at Kissindeh that Mirambo, Simba, and Ninugu, chief of the Rugas Rugas, had set out to ravage the territories to the south-east of the Malagaris.

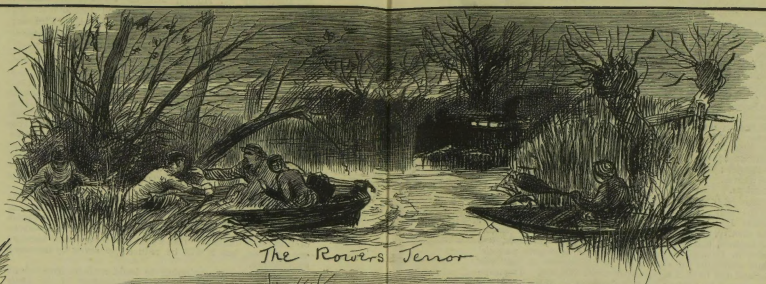
The Government of India has offered the prize of £100 for the best "Manual of Hygiene," to serve as a text-book for the use of the British soldiers in that country. Works submitted in competition for this prize must be sent in by their authors to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at Calcutta, so as to reach his hands not later than the last day of next March. Each is to bear a motto, and to have a sealed envelope attached, bearing the same motto on the outside cover and the name of the author within, after the fashion which prevails in our Universities at home; and the prize will be adjudicated by a committee of officers, consisting of the Surgeon-General and the Principal Medical Officer of the forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department. The work is "to be written in clear and simple English, and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, and the special dangers to which British soldiers are exposed in India, more particularly during their first year in the country, and the best means by which those dangers may be averted." The work, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense, and become the property of the State; and it is not to exceed in bulk "more than fifty or sixty pages of print, of small pica, octavo size." It is added that the Government of India will not feel bound to award the prize at all, unless one at least of the manuals produced in competition shall be judged "in all respects suitable to the purposes for which it is required."

Some facts respecting the depth of the western portion of the Caribbean Sea have been recently brought to light during the cruise of the United States coast survey steamer Blake. Amongst other researches a line of soundings was run from St. Jago de Cuba to the east end of Jamaica, when a depth of 3000 fathoms was found 25 miles south of Cuba. Subsequent soundings proved this deep spot to be the eastern end of an immensely deep valley extending from between Cuba and Jamaica to the westward, south to the Cayman Islands, and up into the Bay of Honduras. The Cayman Islands and the Misteriosa Bank were found to be summits of mountains belonging to a submarine extension (very steep on its southern slope) of the range running along the south-eastern side of Cuba. The valley is narrow at its eastern end, but widens between the western end of Jamaica and Cape Cruz, when the soundings were 3000 fathoms within 15 miles of Cuba, and 2800 fathoms within 25 miles of Jamaica. Taking it altogether, it was found that this submarine valley extends for 700 miles between Jamaica and Cuba, with an average breadth of 80 miles. It covers an area of over 85,000 square miles, having a depth nowhere less than 2000 fathoms, except at two or three points, which are the summits of submarine mountains, and with the greatest depth of 3428 fathoms. The low island of Grand Cayman, which stands scarcely 20 ft. out of the sea, is really the summit of a mountain 20,560 ft. above the bottom of this submarine valley, an altitude exceeding that of any mountain on the North American continent. Calculating the height of Blue Mountain in Jamaica from the bottom of this valley, it would give an altitude of nearly 20,000 ft., exceeding any of the Himalaya range. It is proposed to call this great valley the "Bartlett Deep," in honour of its discoverer.





A consolation drink



The Rovers' Terror



The Artist catching a Sunset.



Waiting for the provision boat



The Evening Song

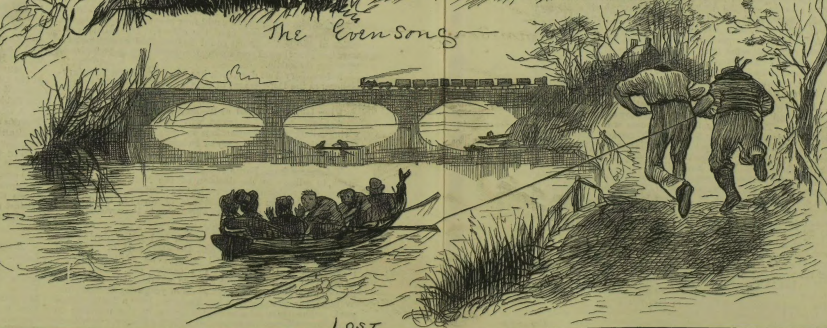


Five miles from Everywhere



Harvey Furness 1880

Missing



Lost



Went



## LOUNGING UP THE RIVER.

The Thames, a few miles above Hampton Court Palace, let us say, as far as Staines Bridge, is a favourite scene of holiday recreation in summer. Few among those Londoners who will condescend to enjoy a holiday so near home are unacquainted with its broad green meadows, and bright, smooth, but strongly flowing waters; with the flowery and rushy margin, the "aits" or "eyots" in mid-stream beset with shadowing willows; and the beds of aquatic plants, fringing here and there an oozy piece of sequestered river-bank. These natural features have an abiding charm for the lover of nature, and there is a cool, quiet, peaceful air in the general aspect of many places between Kingston and Windsor, that is very comforting to the jaded townsman. Such a one, having it all to himself, as it were, in a solitary skiff or canoe, or in a stroll along the Surrey-side path with a cigar in his mouth, has experienced a good share of self-contained happiness. This we can personally vouch for, and recommend him who doubts it to try it, for two or three hours of a fine sunny afternoon, taking his start from Weybridge, and going up to Chertsey or Laleham, the quietest part of the river thereabout, in an easy, indifferent, leisurely manner, if he be a man of sedate mood and of an age beyond the temptation to feats of athletic "pulling." He may get his luncheon anywhere, and return by train to a late dinner in town, which will do him more good than if he had spent those hours in Hyde Park, or sitting about at his club.

But there are many slaves to domestic or social connections, who cannot allow themselves to go anywhere for pleasure without more or less lady-companionship; others there are, whose youthful spirits affect to like that sort of thing. For their purposes, of which our Artist has delineated some not unfrequent results in the Sketches entitled "Up the River," boats are kept on hire at several well-known places, where a thoughtless crew of amateur inland-voyagers can embark to brave the unregarded perils of joint navigation without discipline or assured unity of command. Ladies ought to wear balloon-petticoats of crinoline inflated beyond possibility of sinking, unless they mean to obey orders, and sit still in their allotted places; for their restlessness, their fidgetiness, and their false alarms, contribute to the risks of mishap in a fearfully increased proportion. They distract the attention of rowers and steersman by their vivacious talk and frolicsome behaviour, and, when danger seems to be approaching, by their distressing exhibition of terror.

It is but fair to say that there are some honourable exceptions, and you may now and then see a couple of skilful female scullers, apparently sisters, who are believed to reside in a pleasant villa on the Middlesex bank, taking their elderly Papa out for an airing, and gliding up and down the river with a complete mastery of the business in hand. It wants precision, steadiness, and vigilant attention, rather than great strength, to manipulate these light craft in such water, and there is no reason why it should not be done by girls as well as by their brothers, if they have but presence of mind sufficient, and resolution not to yield to a sudden fright. The exercise is one that physiologists and anatomists would pronounce to be quite well adapted to the sex; and we have no intention of seriously discouraging its careful practice by them, in our remarks upon the danger of heedless conduct in mixed boating-parties on the Thames. It is to be hoped, moreover, that one of the greatest perils, that caused by the improper use of steam-launches, will hereafter be reduced by legal measures for the protection of the smaller and weaker vessels. The method of towing a boat filled with people, by a rope which one or two men haul along the bank of the river, is tedious and tame for the whole party concerned, and causes much disturbance to others, more especially to the harmless angler, who has a right to be considered.

We are rather disposed to think, after all, that the best hour enjoyed by a boating-party of several persons, not being all rowers, is the hour of landing at some retired spot beneath the shelter of the trees, and stretching their limbs on the grassy turf; then partaking of a cheerful repast, conversing or singing, and endeavouring to please one another, as men and women are prone to do from their youth, where they meet in leisurely company towards the close of a summer day. One or two, but more likely two than one, will then be apt to fall into the melting mood of sentimental fondness, and there will be a moment of intense happiness in their mutual understanding, as the plighted lovers slowly pace the field-path on their way to rejoin their friends in the waiting boat.

## TRADES UNION CONGRESS AT DUBLIN.

On the re-assembling of the Congress on Thursday week a discussion arose on the duration of hours of labour, but the debate was temporarily adjourned. Dr. Ingram gave an address "On Work and the Workman," in which he maintained the beneficial influence of trades unions, after which the adjourned debate was resumed, and a resolution protesting against any attempt to extend the hours of labour was carried. A discussion followed on factory inspection, and a resolution was passed in favour of "an additional number of sub-inspectors, composed of practical working men and women." A paper having been read "On Co-operative Union and Trade Unions," the congress adjourned.

Yesterday week resolutions were carried in favour of a reform of the Patent Laws, so as to secure to inventors, by reasonable payments, the benefits of their inventions; the abolition of imprisonment for debt, as being a glaring piece of injustice; and the representation of labour in Parliament. On this resolution Trades Unions were called upon to do their utmost to return competent men of their own order to Parliament, and it was added that all duly elected members should, if they deemed it advisable to claim the same, be entitled to receive from the State fair and honourable compensation for their services. Mr. Nannetti, of Dublin, gave an address on the Irish Land System, and a resolution was carried adding the land question to the Parliamentary programme of the Congress.

The congress concluded its sittings on Saturday. Resolutions were adopted against overtime and in favour of the assimilation of the county and borough franchises, of the extension of the hours of polling out of London, of the institution of courts of arbitration for the settling of trade disputes, of the consolidation of Acts relating to the London cab trade, of the extension of the Employers' Liability Act to Government dockyards and arsenals, and of a searching inquiry into the Seaham explosion. A resolution was also adopted expressing regret at the reduction of wages in the Royal Army Clothing Factory.

London was selected as the place of meeting next year.

Seven miners were released from a lead mine at Eyam, Derbyshire, yesterday week, after an imprisonment of forty hours. The heavy rains had caused a flood in the mine, and the miners escaped drowning by climbing into higher levels.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 28, 1880) of her Grace Margaret, Duchess of Somerset, late of Park-lane, who died on July 18 last, was proved on the 13th inst. by the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Edward Kelly, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Lush, Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, Bart., the nephew, John Archibald Shaw Stewart, the nephew, and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testatrix requests each of her executors to select some work of art or article of virtue as a memorial; and she bequeaths to George Gurton £1000, and to William Rhind £600, respectively, to mark her sense of their faithful services to the late Duke, her husband, and also to herself; and to Lord Algernon Percy Banks Saint-Maur certain articles of furniture, of which she gives a schedule. The mausoleum in Kensal-green, erected by the Duke, her late husband, she leaves to Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, and she requests him to keep it in good condition and repair; she desires to be buried in it, and that it be sealed up after her interment, and no one else placed there. As to the residue of her property, she gives one half to her niece Margaret Seymour Ross, and one fourth each to her sister, Catherine Osborn, and her niece Catherine Shaw Stewart Osborn.

The will (dated March 9, 1876) with two codicils (one bearing even date with the will, and the other Nov. 10 following) of Mr. Edward Pease, late of Darlington, Durham, who died on June 13 last at Lucerne, was proved on the 19th ult. at the Durham district registry by Joseph Whitwell Pease and Arthur Pease, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate, including leasehold property, being affirmed under £500,000. The testator bequeaths £10,000 upon trust for the education of the poorer classes in the borough of Darlington, either by establishing or founding, or assisting in establishing or founding, a free library or scholarships from elementary schools for boys and girls, or in such other way as his trustees should, in their uncontrolled discretion, think fit; £1000 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the British and Foreign School Society, the Friends Foreign Mission Association, the Peace Society, London; the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, London; and to the proprietors of the Saltburn Convalescent Home. To his wife, Mrs. Sarah Pease, his furniture, plate, pictures, books, consumable stores, and household effects; to his daughter Beatrice Mary, in testimony of his love for her, £2500, to accumulate until she attains twenty-one or marries; to each of his servants, for every complete two years and a half passed in his service, half a year's wages; and legacies to his wife's uncles, brothers, sisters, his own and her nephews and nieces, to his executors, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust to pay £5000 per annum to his wife until his only or youngest child attains twenty-one, when the entire income is to be paid to her for life, and the whole of his property is to go at her decease as she shall by will or codicil appoint; but if his wife dies before his only or youngest child attains twenty-one his property is to go to his children or child, the shares of sons to vest on their attaining twenty-one, and of daughters on their attaining that age or marriage.

The will (dated Sept. 5, 1878) of Mr. Joshua Appleyard, J.P., late of Clare Hall, Halifax, Yorkshire, who died on the 27th ult., was proved on the 14th inst. by Henry Williams, John Fisher, and James Malcolm Bowman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator states that he had during his lifetime given various sums for the advancement and extension of charitable institutions, and thereby acted as his own executor, and as he felt he had done what was necessary it was not his intention to make any charitable bequests by his will. We may mention that he was a very liberal supporter of Halifax charities, including a gift of £10,000 to the Crossley Orphan Home; £5000 to the Halifax parish church restoration, and large donations to the Halifax Infirmary and the Halifax Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution. He leaves to his executors £500 each; the silver plate presented to him by the proprietors of the Halifax Joint Stock Bank to his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Williams, and afterwards to her son, Joshua Appleyard Williams; his residence, with the furniture, plate, and household effects, to his wife for life; and annuities to some of his servants and one year's wages to others. The residue of his real and personal property is to be held upon trust to pay the income in equal shares between his wife and daughter, and on the death of his wife the whole to his daughter; at the death of the survivor of them, the whole of his residuary trust estate is to be paid and divided equally between his said daughter's children.

The will (dated March 22, 1875) with three codicils (dated Nov. 15 and Dec. 20, 1878, and Sept. 19, 1879) of Mr. Henry Christopher Roberts, the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., of No. 15, Lombard-street, bankers, late of No. 41, Lowndes-square, and of Cecil Lodge, near Watford, Herts, who died on the 13th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Abraham John Roberts and Thomas Edward Roberts, the nephews, and Cecil Chaplin, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves upon trust for his nephew, Charles Henry Roberts, £20,000; to his nephew, Thomas Edward Roberts, £11,000; to every clerk in the employ of his firm, £10; to every messenger in the employ of his firm, £5; to his coachman, Scarborough, £400; to his butler, Frederic Smith, £200; to his housekeeper, Mrs. Scraggs, £100; to his gardener, Stannard, £50; to each of his domestic servants who have been two years in his service, one year's wages; and there are pecuniary legacies and memorial gifts to nephews, nieces, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his said nephew, Abraham John Roberts.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1880) of Mr. Henry Ashworth, late of The Oaks, Turton, near Bolton, Lancashire, who died on May 17 last, at Florence, has been proved at the district registry, Manchester, by George King Harrison, John Slagg, M.P., and Peter Kevan, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £100 each; to his son George Binns Ashworth, out of his great regard for him, £1000, and he recites that, in consideration of an annuity and of his great care and attention to the business for many years, he had already sold him all his mills, whereby his said son and his family were amply provided for; and upon trust for his son William and his wife and children, £8000. The residue of his property, real and personal is left upon trust for all his children (except his said two sons) in equal shares.

The will (dated March 8, 1874) with a codicil (dated Sept. 5 following) of Mr. Charles Weatherby, late of No. 6, Old Burlington-street, and of Oatlands Park, Surrey, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 14th inst. by the Rev. John Matthew Brackenbury, Edward Weatherby, the son, and Alfred Peachey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Kelsall, £1000, and plate to the value of £50, to be selected by her, as a personal souvenir; he also bequeaths £22,000 upon trust for her; to his son-in-law, William Kelsall, £1000; to his brother James, £500; to his said brother's wife,

£100; and to each of their eight children, £50; to his three cousins, Mrs. Jane Claydon, Mrs. Maria Allen, and Fanny Raimondi, £50 each; and to his executors, £100 each. He devises his freehold property at Newmarket and all his other real estate, and bequeaths the residue of his personal estate, to his said son Edward.

The will (dated Dec. 5, 1879) of the Rev. Joseph Bockett, late of No. 1, Higher Summerland-place, Exeter, who died on July 16 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by the Rev. Benjamin Bradney Bockett, the brother, and the Rev. Edward Arthur Bradney Bockett, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the West of England Institution for the Employment and Instruction of the Blind, St. David's-hill, Exeter; £200 each to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, the West of England Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (St. Leonard's, Exeter), the West of England Eye Infirmary (Magdalen-street, Exeter), the Devon and Exeter Female Penitentiary (Holloway-street, Exeter), the Exeter Diocesan Additional Curates' Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; £300 to the Rector and churchwardens of the parish of Stoodleigh, Devon, to be invested, and the annual income distributed yearly at their discretion among the poor of the said parish; and many legacies to his sister, nephews, nieces, and others. The residue of his property he leaves to his executors.

The Irish probate granted on Aug. 12 last, at Dublin, of the will (dated Sept. 7, 1876) of Mr. Christopher Neville Bagot, J.P., late of Aughrane Castle, Galway, who died on May 23, 1877, to Bernard William Bagot, the brother, and Joseph Arthur Holms, the executors, was sealed in London on the 19th ult., the aggregate personal estate within the jurisdiction of the high courts of justice in England and Ireland being sworn under £25,000. It will be remembered that this is the will about which there have been so many law proceedings in the Irish courts, and which are now closed by the granting of the probate.

The will (dated June 24, 1867) with a codicil (dated July 21, 1870) of Mrs. Rebecca Sharpley, late of No. 37, Lingham-street, Stockwell, who died on June 13 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Charles Fowle and Thomas Harris Devonshire, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. Among other legacies the testatrix bequeaths £500 to the British Home for Indurables, Clapham-rise; £200 to the Commercial Travellers' School, Pinner; £100 to the Strangers' Friend Society; £200 to Dr. Cronin, upon trust, to be applied by him for the benefit of poor persons belonging to the Christian Brotherhood and Sisterhood to which she belonged; and £500 upon trust, the dividends of which are to be applied by the minister for the time being of the Chapel of Ease, Stockwell-road, attended by her late husband, Mr. Berry, and herself for many years, for the benefit of poor persons connected therewith.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1875) of Mr. Daniel Gurney, J.P., D.L., late of North Runcton, Norfolk, who died on June 14 last, was proved at the Norwich district registry on the 24th ult. by Francis Hay Gurney, the Rev. William Hay Gurney, and Somerville Arthur Gurney, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £3000. The testator sets out that the property of which he was formerly possessed had been appropriated in discharge of his covenants and obligations in connection with the late firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., and that he was indebted to the kindness of friends for what he then possessed. He gives £100 to the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, and the residue of his property to his son, Francis Hay Gurney.

An Order in Council has been issued in pursuance of the Winter Assizes Acts, 1876 and 1877, uniting for the purpose of the next Winter Assizes the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham and the county of the city of Lincoln as Winter Assize County No. 4; the assizes to be held at Nottingham. Another order unites for the like purpose the counties of Northampton, Bedford, and Buckingham, as Winter Assize county No. 6; the assizes to be held at Northampton. The Orders in Council of July 31, 1880, relating to Winter Assizes Nos. 4 and 6, are revoked.

The annual show of the Royal and Central Bucks Agricultural Society was held on the 16th inst. at Winstow. At the dinner in the evening, the chair was taken by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild.—The Speaker of the House of Commons, distributing the prizes at Glynde flower show, Sussex, last Saturday, commented upon the favourable conditions under which gardening operations were carried on this summer, in contrast with last year. He said he regarded gardens as a great luxury, and that those in the enjoyment of them were more happily situated than the toilers in great cities or in underground mines. He expressed it as his conviction that English farmers had nothing to fear from America so long as they were blessed with average seasons.—The annual meeting of the Woodstock Agricultural and Horticultural Association took place on Tuesday, in Blenheim Park; and in the evening a dinner was given at which Lord Valentia presided, and there were also present the Duke of Marlborough, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., the Marquis of Blandford, Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., and Mr. Harcourt, M.P. The Duke of Marlborough, in responding for the toast of the House of Lords, spoke at some length on the future of agriculture in this country.—The annual dinner of the Royal Isley Agricultural Association took place under the presidency of Mr. George Palmer, member for Reading, who is a large proprietor in that part of Berkshire.

Last week 5435 births and 4148 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 25 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 19 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 21 in Glasgow, and 39 in Dublin; smallpox caused one death in Dublin. In London 2382 births and 1438 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 43 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 87, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which had steadily declined in the seven preceding weeks from 24.9 to 19.8, rose last week to 20.5. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 10 from measles, 50 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 17 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 214 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 330 deaths were referred, against 357 and 335 in the two preceding weeks. These 330 deaths were 37 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 152 and 124 in the two preceding weeks, rose again to 153 last week, but were 6 below the corrected average; 91 were attributed to bronchitis, and 45 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 54 deaths; 39 were the result of negligence or accident, including 17 from fractures and contusions, 6 from drowning, 3 from poison, and 11 of infants from suffocation. Fourteen cases of suicide were registered.



## OBITUARY.

THE REV. SIR J. H. CULME-SEYMOUR, BART.



The Rev. Sir John Hobart Culme-Seymour, second Baronet, of Highmount, county Limerick, M.A., Canon of Gloucester, Rector of Berkhamstead St. Mary, Herts, Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, and Prebendary of Lincoln, died on the 17th inst. at his residence in the Close, Gloucester, in his eighty-first year. He was born March 24, 1800, the eldest son of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, first Baronet (so created in 1809), K.C.B., a naval officer of distinction, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Captain Hawker, R.N., and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, July 9, 1834. Sir John was educated at Winchester, and at Exeter College, Oxford; received ordination in 1823; and, having held for a time the rectory of Horton-cum-Horley, in Oxfordshire, became in 1830 Rector of Berkhamstead St. Mary, or Northchurch, Herts. In 1827 he was appointed Prebendary of Lincoln and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Sir John married, first, April 12, 1833, Elizabeth, elder daughter and coheir of the Rev. Thomas Culme, of Tothill, Devonshire, by which lady, who died March 6, 1841, he leaves two sons and one daughter. He married, secondly, Feb. 10, 1844, Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Smith, and sister of Sir Charles Joshua Smith, Bart., of Suttons, Essex, and by her, who survives him, had one son and four daughters. Sir John, who assumed the additional prefix surname of Culme by Royal license May 6, 1842, is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Michael Culme-Culme-Seymour, third Baronet, Captain R.N., and A.D.C. to the Queen, who is married to Mary Georgiana, elder daughter of the late Hon. Richard Watson, of Rockingham Castle, and has issue.

## THE LORD CHIEF BARON.

The Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Edward Kelly, P.C., Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, died at Brighton on the 17th inst. This eminent Judge was born Oct. 9, 1796, the son of Captain Robert Hawke Kelly, by Isabella, his wife, daughter of Captain Fordyce, Carver and Cupbearer to George III., and was grandson of Colonel Kelly, who commanded a division under Lord Cornwallis and fell before Seringapatam. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1824, went the Home and Norfolk Circuits, and obtained his silk gown and became Bencher of his Inn in 1835. He sat in Parliament in the Conservative interest for Ipswich from 1838 to 1841; for Cambridge from 1843 to 1847; for Harwich, April, 1852; and for East Suffolk from 1852 to 1866. He was appointed Solicitor-General on two occasions—viz., in 1845 and 1852; and was Attorney-General from 1858 to 1859. On the retirement of Sir Frederick Pollock in June, 1866, he was elevated to the Bench as Lord Chief Baron. He married, first, January, 1821, Agnes, sixth daughter of Captain Mason, of Leith and Aberdeen, by whom, who died in 1851, he leaves a daughter, Clara Fitzroy, wife of Thomas Bromley, Esq., and widow of Captain John Green Paley, 10th Regiment. The Chief Baron married, secondly, January, 1856, Ann, daughter of Mr. Mark Cunningham, of Sligo, which lady died in 1874, and by her leaves four surviving daughters, all unmarried.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Rev. Thomas Boys, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hoxton, on Sept. 2, at Kentish Town, aged eighty-eight.

Colonel Hennell, late Resident in the Persian Gulf, on the 13th inst., at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, in his eighty-first year.

The Rev. Christopher Alderson, M.A., for forty-four years Rector of Kirkheaton, near Huddersfield, on the 11th inst., at the Rectory, aged seventy-eight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby Shaw, late Madras Army, on the 11th inst., at Southampton, aged seventy-one. Colonel Shaw was son of Mr. Ponsonby Shaw, banker, of Dublin, and nephew of Sir Robert Shaw, first Baronet, of Bushey Park.

Mr. George Harbin, of Newton Surmaville, Yeovil, on the 10th inst., aged eighty. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and was a magistrate for Somerset and Dorset. Mr. Harbin represented an old Somersetshire family.

The Rev. George Henry Bosanquet, on the 8th inst., at his residence, Broom-y-Close, Llanwarne, Ross, aged seventy-nine. He was third son of Mr. Charles Bosanquet, of Rock, Northumberland, J.P. and D.L., by Charlotte Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Peter Holford, Master in Chancery.

Mr. Joseph Read, of Hillfield, J.P. for Devonshire and Middlesex, on the 13th inst., at his residence at Hampstead, in his ninety-seventh year. He married, in 1841, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Gill, of Bickham Park, and widow of Mr. John Smith, of Uplands, both in Devonshire. Mr. Read was for many years an active magistrate.

Mr. William Arundell Yeo, of Fremington House, and Brynsworthy, North Devon, and of Dinham House, St. Minver, Cornwall, on the 9th inst., at Ostend. Mr. Yeo was eldest son of the late Mr. William Arundell Yeo, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Devon, 1850. He was born in 1835, was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford, and was a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple.

Captain Arthur Morrell, R.N., on the 13th inst., at Erith, Kent, aged ninety-two. He entered the Royal Navy in 1801, and served off St. Domingo in 1808, and at the reduction of Genoa. In 1843 he commanded the *Esper* in suppressing the slave trade off the coast of Africa, and the following year was nominated Governor of Ascension. He retired in 1856, and ten years after received a Commander's Greenwich Hospital pension.

Mrs. Magan, of Clonearl and Eagle Hill (Elizabeth Georgiana), widow of Mr. William Henry Magan, of Clonearl, King's County, and mother of the late Mr. William Henry Magan, M.P. for Westmeath, on the 11th inst., at Killyon Manor, in the county of Meath. She was the second daughter and coheir of Mr. Dudley Loftus of Killyon, head of the great family of Loftus, and was married first to Colonel Thomas Lowther Allen.

Mr. Francis Dukinfield Astley, of Dukinfield, Cheshire, and Arisaig House, Inverness-shire, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards; drowned by the upsetting of a canoe on Aug. 2 at Natashquam, in Canada. He was buried at Arisaig on Sept. 1. He was born May 29, 1853, only son of the late Mr. Francis Dukinfield Palmer Astley, of Felfoot, Lancashire, and Dukinfield, Cheshire, by Gertrude-Emma, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir H. D. Jones, G.O.B.

Mr. Joseph Knight, of Glen Parva Manor, in the county of Leicester, J.P. and D.L., late of H.M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and Lieutenant-Colonel of his county Militia, on the 11th inst., at his seat near Leicester, in his seventy-eighth year. He was only son of Mr. Samuel Knight, of Edmonton, by Ann, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Mr. Joseph Knight. He married, 1830, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Gregory, of Aylestone Hall, Leicestershire, and leaves, with other issue, a son, Captain Gregory Knight.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

- ALPHA.—The mate is a curious one. It is surprising that your leaving the Rook alone did not excite the adversary's suspicion.
- Dr F R (Blandford-square).—All the problems, as many as you choose to send, shall be examined.
- J T (Chipping Campden).—The term "dual" is applied where White has a choice of moves in reply to any move of Black's in the solution of a problem. In the perfect chess problem White's moves in every variation of the solution is determinate; but there are few perfect problems.
- A HINDOO YOUTH (Calcutta).—Your solutions of Nos. 1900, 1901, and 1902 are correct. We have forwarded your proposed improvement of Problem No. 1897 to the author.
- C W (Aden Camp).—We are pleased to hear from you again. The problem shall appear next week.
- V A (U.S.).—Your solutions of Nos. 1904 and 1905 are correct.
- B R F (St. Louis).—Thanks for your paper. We should be glad to receive it occasionally.
- J E W (Dewsbury).—Cook's Synopsis of the openings should suit you. Apply to W. Morgan, 28, Great Queen-street, London. We do not know the price.
- N M (Cork).—The problem is marked for insertion.
- A C E (Regent's Park).—The problem referred to was sent to us from an independent source. Look at No. 1908 again.
- CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1906 received from A Chapman, C E. Emile Frau, M H Moorhouse, James Atkinson, Julia Short, F E Purchas, and G C Baxter.
- CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1907 received from Emile Frau, Ozokerine, James Atkinson, John Tucker, F E Purchas, and G C Baxter.
- CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1908 received from H B. Hereward, A C. Lulu, C Southall, East Marlen, Shadforth, B Pierce, J Nepveu, Agostino Bozzini, C Oswald, D Templeton, D W Kell, C Darragh, A Kentish Man, An Old Hand, Nerina, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, H Blacklock, Jupiter Junior, N Warner, H Langford, E Elsbury, P Richmond, R Grav, E L G, B P Vallamy, J Simpson (Edinburgh), G L Mayne, Norman Rumbelow, W Biddle, Franklin Institute, M O'Halloran, E F (Winchester), W D Jones, Ben Nevil, R Ingersoll, W M Curtis, Elsie, Julia Short, James Dobson, Smutch, Queen of Connaught, H Brewster, B L Dyke, A R M H Moorhouse, J W W, Beatrice, E Loudon, Ch Pompe, Dr F St, W P Welch, J Glossop, R Grey, H Barrett, S Farrant, G Fosbrooke, F E Purchas, and G C Baxter.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1907.

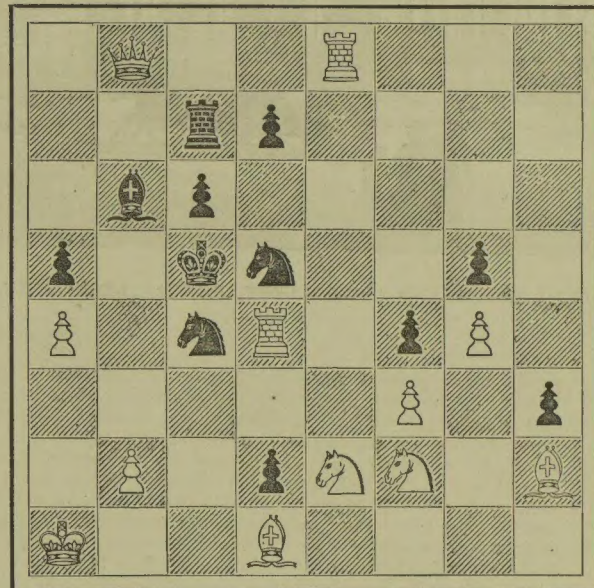
- |                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| WHITE.             | BLACK.     |
| 1. R to B 8th      | Kt takes B |
| 2. B to B 5th (ch) | K to Q 5th |
| 3. Kt to R 5th     | Any move   |
| 4. Kt mates        |            |

The foregoing is the author's solution; but the problem can be solved in three moves.

## PROBLEM No. 1910.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in two moves.

One of six Games played by Mr. WISKEE, simultaneously, and sans voir, at the Melbourne Chess Club. (Franchetto.)

- |  |                      |                     |                      |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. Wiskee).  | BLACK (Mr. Simpson). | WHITE (Mr. Wiskee). | BLACK (Mr. Simpson). |
| 1. P to K 4th  | P to K Kt 3rd        | 22. P to Q R 4th    |                      |
| 2. P to Q 4th  | P to Q 4th           |                     |                      |
| 3. P takes Q P   | Q takes P            |                     |                      |
| This sort of compromise between the open and the close game was probably adopted to trouble the blindfolded player.  |                      |                     |                      |
| 4. Kt to Q B 3rd   | Q to Q R 4th         | 23. Kt to R 2nd     |                      |
| 5. Kt to K B 3rd   | B to Kt 2nd          |                     |                      |
| 6. B to K 2nd  | P to Q B 3rd         |                     |                      |
| 7. Castles   | Kt to K B 3rd        |                     |                      |
| 8. B to K 3rd  | B to B 4th           |                     |                      |
| 9. Kt to K 5th   | P to K R 4th         |                     |                      |
| 10. P to K B 4th   | Q to B 2nd           |                     |                      |
| 11. B to B 3rd   | Kt to R 3rd          |                     |                      |
| 12. P to Q R 3rd   | P to K 3rd           |                     |                      |
| 13. P to Q Kt 4th  | Kt to Q 4th          |                     |                      |
| 14. Kt takes Kt  | B P takes Kt         |                     |                      |
| 15. Q R to B sq  | Q to B 6th           |                     |                      |
| 16. Q to K 2nd   | Kt to B 2nd          |                     |                      |
| If he had taken the Q R P, White would have continued with 17. Q to Kt 5th (ch), &c.   |                      |                     |                      |
| 17. Q R to R sq  | B takes Kt           |                     |                      |
| 18. B P takes B  | P to Q B sq          |                     |                      |
| 19. K R to B sq  | P to Q R 3rd         |                     |                      |
| 20. Q to Q 2nd   | Kt to Kt 4th         |                     |                      |
| 21. Q takes Q  | R takes Q            |                     |                      |
| An oversight, which loses the game out of hand. He probably anticipated 35. P takes B, when he would have continued with 36. R to B 3rd (ch), and 37. R takes R. |                      |                     |                      |
|  |                      | 35. B takes B       |                      |
|  |                      | 36. P to Q Kt 5th   | Kt to R 4th.         |
|  |                      |                     | White resigned.      |

A Game played in the West of Scotland Challenge Cup Tourney between Messrs. CROM and JENKIN, of Glasgow. The notes appended are by Mr. Jenkin.

- |   |                |                  |                |
|---|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. C.)  | BLACK (Mr. J.) | WHITE (Mr. C.)   | BLACK (Mr. J.) |
| 1. P to Q 4th   | P to Q 4th     | 21. P to K R 3rd | P takes Q P    |
| 2. P to Q B 4th   | P takes P      | 22. P to Q B 4th |                |
| 3. P to K 3rd   | P to K 3rd     |                  |                |
| The best move is 3. P to K 4th.   |                |                  |                |
| 4. B takes P  | Kt to K B 3rd  |                  |                |
| 5. P to Q R 3rd   | B to Q 3rd     |                  |                |
| 6. Kt to Q B 3rd  | P to Q B 3rd   |                  |                |
| 7. Kt to K B 3rd  | Castles.       |                  |                |
| 8. Castles.   | Q Kt to Q 2nd  |                  |                |
| 9. Q to Q B 2nd   | Kt to Q Kt 3rd |                  |                |
| 10. B to Q 3rd  | Q Kt to Q 4th  |                  |                |
| This is bad, and ought to have lost the game. 10. P to K R 3rd is the right move. |                |                  |                |
| 11. P to K 4th  | Kt takes Kt    |                  |                |
| 12. P takes Kt  | B to K 2nd     |                  |                |
| 13. P to K 5th  | Kt to K sq     |                  |                |
| 14. B takes R P (ch)  | Kt to R sq     |                  |                |
| 15. B to Q 3rd  | P to K B 4th   |                  |                |
| 16. Kt to Q 2nd   | P to K Kt 4th  |                  |                |
| 17. P to K B 4th  | P to Kt 5th    |                  |                |
| 18. P to K Kt 3rd   | P to Kt 3rd    |                  |                |
| 19. R to K B 2nd  | P to Q B 4th   |                  |                |
| 20. B to Q Kt 2nd   | B to Q Kt 2nd  |                  |                |
| and Black wins.   |                |                  |                |

The *Globe-Democrat* of St. Louis, announces the conditions of a tourney for single three-move problems. The competition will be free to composers of all nations, and the lists will be open for competitors residing in the United States and Canada until Nov. 15, and for all others until Dec. 15 next. The usual conditions referring to sealed envelopes and mottoes are to be observed, and the prizes will be awarded to the best, the second best, and the third best problems contributed. The prizes are—first, two volumes of the *American Chess Monthly* (1858 and 1859) and the *Huddersfield Magazine* for 1877; second, "Walker's Art of Chess Play" and the *Globe-Democrat* for a year; third, "Book of Chicago Chess Congress" and the *Globe-Democrat* for a year.

## NEW BOOKS.

Scholars will, no doubt, be delighted with *The Life and Letters of Marcus Tullius Cicero*, by the Rev. G. E. Jeans, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.), and even English readers, who have little or no scholarship, as the term is generally understood, will find in the volume all that they are likely to need or desire, though they may be a little bewildered and irritated by critical discussions of which they will be able to see neither the object nor the importance. The volume, a large and full one, provided with a very useful index, is "a new translation of the letters included in Mr. Watson's selection," with the addition of "historical and critical notes," and of references, whereby the reader is constantly assisted, should a comparison of authorities seem desirable, in what might otherwise be a tiresome search among the most accessible of Cicero's biographers, whether Forsyth, Merivale, Abeken, or Mommsen. The labour expended upon the work must have been enormous; and the attention bestowed upon the minutest details is really astonishing. Everybody knows how plentifully besprinkled with Greek phrases is Cicero's correspondence, especially when he was writing to Atticus, who, as the very name would imply, was "half a Greek in habits and sympathies;" and in this new translation those phrases, to reproduce the effect produced in the original, are rendered almost invariably, if not in every instance, by approximately equivalent French expressions. This extremely conscientious mode of proceeding, even if it were less successful in its results, would be pretty strong evidence of the care with which the text has been prepared. The story of Cicero's life is skilfully interwoven among the different sections into which the letters are divided; and there is an introductory table, chronologically arranged, in which the principal events of that interesting story may be read off in a few brief moments. The translator observes, not without reason, that there is no classical work to be compared with Cicero's letters "for teaching that the Romans were real living men and women, and not mere paper characters, or school-master's puppets"; and at the same time he warns all whom it may concern to remember that "Cicero must be used only with caution and knowledge as a historian," a warning which he justifies by pointing out how doubtful it becomes, from a comparison of letters written upon the same subject under different circumstances, whether "we always have a genuine record of Cicero's feelings." However, this would apply to nearly every public man's correspondence, whether in ancient or modern times; letters may shed a great deal of light upon history, but it is only now and then that they are written in the spirit of the perfect historian. The translation, and the biographical narrative superadded to it, may now be left to the wide circulation they deserve to obtain.

Among clever, original, amusing books of travel a prominent place must be assigned to *The Australian Abroad* (Second Series): by James Hingston (Sampson Low and Co.), a large, handsome, liberally and strikingly illustrated volume, in which a keen observer and very droll writer records the experiences he sought and found in Ceylon, India, and Egypt. He professes to have offered an almost virgin personality for the reception of impressions, having carefully abstained from enlightening himself by means of books about the countries he intended to visit; and he inferentially recommends the same abstention to others. This is highly disinterested conduct on his part, for, if his advice were followed, nobody, of course, would read his book; that is, nobody with any idea of travelling where he has travelled. And nowadays everybody appears to have an idea of travelling everywhere. Let his advice, therefore, at any rate so far as his own book is concerned, be utterly disregarded; for whoever reads the book may or may not pick up a large amount of useful information, but will certainly find excellent entertainment and enjoy many a hearty laugh. Nor is the writer humorous only; he can be pithy, picturesque, and even eloquent upon occasion. His humour, however, presumably Australian, but very much in the American manner, is his chief characteristic; and it is sometimes irresistible. Sometimes he is simply flippant, as, for instance, when he says: "the actions of the just, we are told, smell sweet and blossom in their dust; but the aroma left about by the dust of a burnt Hindoo, just or unjust, is as nearly as possible that of roast pig." As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, it may be as well to give a taste of our traveller's quality in his capacity of writer, and the following passage, descriptive of one among the many interesting sights he saw in Ceylon, will serve the purpose:—"Horace Vernet's Rebecca goes by with her chatty on her head, in which" [to wit, the chatty, and not the head] "to fetch water from the well, as the like of her did thousands of years ago, and will do for thousands to come. Such prophesying is quite proper in this Eastern part of the world. She looks a grand girl, this Rebecca, and her polished brass chatty is as a golden crown to her stately form and proudly carried head. Her large, flashing eyes return my gaze and squelch me, similarly as the eyes of Sir Simon Simple affected Mould: 'He knows the Latin Grammar and French, and I can't stand his hey!' I felt that this woman, or one of her counterpart great-grandmothers, knew the Eastern world in all its grandeur, and all the great men and glories of the wonderful olden time—knew the East before it had gone to sleep, and so let the white men of the Western world emerge from their yet uncleared forests and swamps to have their feverish day and to die as other nations have done—while this enduring East of unalterable fashions sleeps for its time. She glanced towards me as I sat by the roadside, as an oak of centuries old might regard the fungi about its feet. 'Forty centuries looked down' upon me more effectively from her eyes than they did from the pyramids upon Bonaparte." There may be something strange and incorrect about a picture in which a Cingalese woman is made the modern representative of the ancient Rebecca; but there are sufficient points of resemblance in the eastern type of beauty and the eastern fashions. The passage, in any case, is a fair example of the author's mixed style, in which liveliness, with a touch of humour and not without slang, is tempered by an evident inclination towards serious reflection. In the same manner he deals with the more or less wonderful persons and things he fell in with during his travels in continental India, in Egypt, in Palestine and Syria. A more pleasant book, a more readable book, on the whole, combining a great deal of amusement with a fair amount, one would say, of useful information, is not often published; it is to be regretted, however, that there is no index.

The Congregational Union of Ireland resumed its annual deliberations in Belfast on the 16th inst., the Rev. James Stirling, of Sligo, presiding. It was agreed that the Union should meet in 1881 in Londonderry, and the Rev. John White, of Belfast, was elected chairman.—A special Conference on Irish missions was held during the day with the delegates from the Congregational Union of England and Wales and the Irish Evangelical Society. In the evening the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Thompson, Manchester, and shortly afterwards the sitting of the Union for the year concluded.





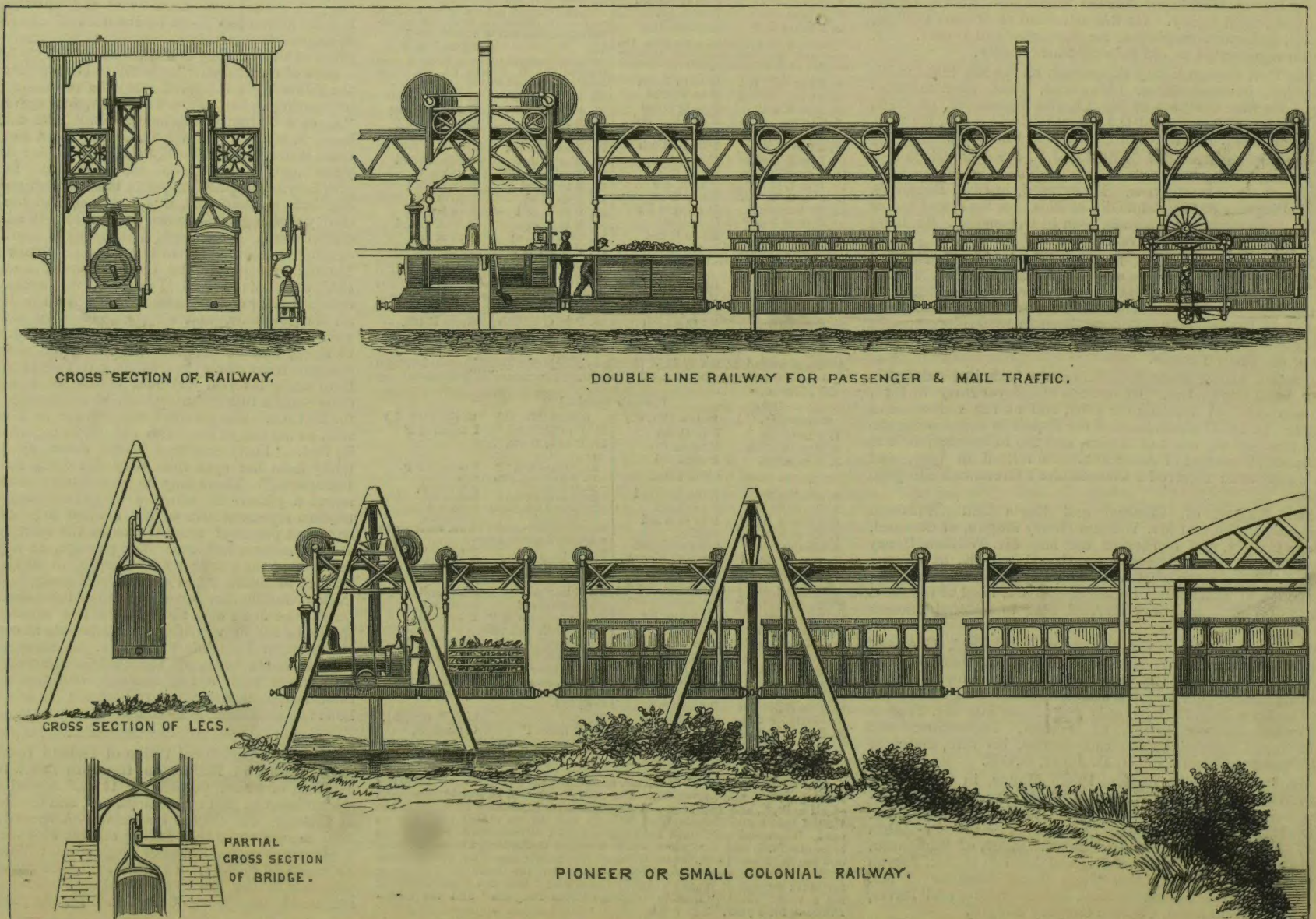
NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ART-GALLERY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—SEE PAGE 310.

### AN ELEVATED SINGLE-RAIL PIONEER RAILWAY.

The system of elevated transit-ways, devised by Mr. J. K. Collett, of Cardiff, is considered by him applicable to provide a cheap kind of railway, and one that could be very quickly constructed, for use in war time, or in countries which cannot bear the cost of an ordinary railroad. His plan is to erect tripods of timber, iron, or other suitable material, at intervals of 20 ft. to 35 ft. apart, as may be found most convenient, with inner projections from two of the legs, and with iron hanging bars from the apex, supporting thereby a horizontal beam, upon which is laid a single line of rail. The train of carriages

would be suspended from carrying-wheels overhead, which would run securely along this line of rail, the wheels being double-flanged; the axle of these wheels sustains a wrought-iron carrying-frame, attached to the carriages, which is formed in an arch overhead, and is suspended directly above the line of rail from a cranked hanger on the axis of the carrying-wheels. The weight of a carriage with twelve passengers is estimated at two tons. The carriage is very narrow, giving room for only two persons to sit side by side. A locomotive engine of 20-horse power, to draw the train at the rate of twenty miles an hour, has been designed by the inventor of this system; its weight, with fuel and water, would be about 48 cwt. The stationary engine and wire rope mode of drawing the train could also be

adopted; and this would be most convenient in the streets of towns; or the train might be propelled by a gas-engine, compressed air, electricity, or manual power. It is suggested that an elevated rail with locomotive engine alongside of a canal would be an efficient means of drawing boats or barges in the water. For military purposes, as in the transport of stores over a mountain pass, where plenty of timber is at hand, disregarding the ruggedness of the ground, and using a wire rope to draw up the carriages, we should think Mr. Collett's invention likely to answer very well. Our illustrations represent a double railway of this kind, for passenger or mail traffic, with a cross section of the same; also a single-line railway, of less elaborate construction, suitable for pioneering service.



COLLETT'S SYSTEM OF ELEVATED RAILWAYS.